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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1820



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'RUDE PRAVO' REPORTS ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION SESSION

AU221523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 80 p 7

[Unattributed Report: "About the Development Decade: From the Session of the Interparliamentary Union"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (CTK)--The agenda for Friday's session of participants in the 67th Interparliamentary Union (IPU) conference in Berlin concerned the UN decade of development in the period 1981-90, and its economic, social, educational, scientific, cultural and ecological aspects. The joint report prepared by the appropriate IPU committee was presented by Thomas Larue from France. More than 80 delegates contributed to the discussion on this point.

In his speech, Herbert Panster, member of the Czechoslovak delegation, appealed to the participants in the conference to support, by their active efforts, the new development strategy--which must become international in scope--in keeping with the appropriate UN documents. He stated that without a basic change in international relations, the developing countries will achieve their national targets in the economic and social sphere only with difficulty. Like the other socialist states, the CSSR is also striving to establish favorable conditions for the development of all countries, the member of the Czechoslovak delegation said in his speech.

The GDR delegation's opinions on the proposals submitted to date at the 67th IPU conference were voiced by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politbureau member and secretary, and chairman of the foreign committee of the GDR people's chamber. In his speech at the session, Axen said that the main idea of the proposals is the need to preserve world peace. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

He further stated that the participants in the session agree that the process of detente cannot be consolidated and expanded without eliminating the main causes of international tension. They disagree on the question of where the main causes of tension lie. That is why a clear answer to this question is of great significance. Some claim that the main sources of aggravation of the international situation are Afghanistan and Iran.

The progress of historical realities disproves such claims, Hermann Axen stated, and pointed out that the NATO council had adopted a decision on the long-term program of increased armament as far back as May 1978. And the historical chance provided by the proposal on reducing the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, provided the new American nuclear missiles are not deployed in Western Europe--which was voiced by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, in October 1979 --was then thwarted by the NATO council's decision adopted in December of the same year in Brussels.

There exist numerous controversial problems, numerous conflicts. But none of them should divert the conference negotiations from the pivotal matter on which the life and future of our planet depend. Political detente must be complemented by military detente, Hermann Axen stressed.

CSO: 2020

SAFEGUARDING OF STATE, MILITARY SECRETS URGED

Sofia SERZHANT in Bulgarian No 8, 1980 p 14

[Article by Col Petur Kolev: "Safeguarding of State and Military Secrets the Supreme Duty of the Serviceman"]

[Text] Crimes involving the divulging of state and military secrets are among the gravest crimes since their commission always causes or may cause grave harm to the interests of the state and especially to the country's security and defense capability. Many examples are known in history when the divulging and discovery of military secrets were the reason for either winning or losing critical moments in military operations. That is why the strictest safeguarding of military and state secrets has been elevated to a fundamental requirement of military discipline, to an inviolable and sworn duty of servicemen. Watching over state and military secrets is the Penal Code, which has defined as crimes, and set appropriate penalties for, the most serious violations in this regard. In connection with these crimes, it is advisable, to begin with, to clear up the question: What is a state secret? This concept is defined by Article 104, Paragraph III, of the Penal Code as follows: "State secrets are facts, information and subjects of a military, political, economic or other character, the discovery of which by another state or foreign organization can harm the interests of the People's Republic and particularly its security. The list of facts, information and subjects which constitute state secrets is established by the Council of Ministers." Such a list has been issued in 1980. Obviously, military secrets are no different from state secrets--they are the same and, in fact, the most important kind thereof.

The law provides for several kinds of crimes depending on the manner, purposes and consequences of the secret. The gravest of these is espionage, which is provided for in Article 104 of the Penal Code. It is considered to have been committed when any person, unmindful of his duty, family and honor, discloses or--even if he has not yet disclosed--is gathering, for the purpose of disclosure to a foreign state or organization, information constituting a state secret. The penalty provided for such a crime is the most severe there is under our penal system: death or deprivation of liberty for from 10 to 20 years. Owing to the great public danger of this

crime, anyone who puts himself at the service of a foreign state or organization in order to serve it as a spy, even if he has not yet begun to gather or has not disclosed information constituting a state secret, is punished too, although more lightly. Making ready to commit espionage is punishable too, as well as the concealment by any persons of a spy, or failure to inform the authorities of the commission of such a crime. Espionage can be committed by both civilians and servicemen, by both Bulgarian citizens and foreigners. When it is committed by a serviceman, it is more gravely reprehensible and may therefore be more severely punished.

Article 357 of the Penal Law provides for punishment by deprivation of liberty for up to 5 years for anyone who divulges information constituting a state secret which had been entrusted to him or which had become known to him from his position or job, as well as for anyone who in any other connection learns of this information. To constitute this crime it is not required that the perpetrator have set it as his purpose to render service to a foreign state or organization and to do harm to our country. It is necessary, however, that he realize that harm to the Bulgarian People's Republic can follow from divulgence of the information. By "divulgence of information" is meant bringing a state secret to the knowledge of another person or persons. Who the person is to whom the secret is communicated, whether known or unknown, friend, relative, official, etc., is of no significance. What is essential is that the communication be made without any official need. Divulgence even with the stipulation of preservation of complete secrecy is still a crime. This act is not characterized as espionage; however, the defense capability of the state is imperiled by it. Therefore, a more severe penalty is provided when as a result of its commission particularly grave consequences have ensued or may ensue for the security of the country (from 3 to 10 years deprivation of liberty).

The next article of the Penal Code (358) defines as a crime the loss of documents constituting a state secret. By "loss of documents, publications or materials" must be understood letting them out of the possession of the person to whom they were entrusted. They are let out of his possession when, contrary to his wish, they are not in the place appointed for their safekeeping or with him, as, for example, dropping them on the street, leaving them behind in a railway car due to absent-mindedness, their disappearance from an unlocked office etc. The loss can be either permanent or temporary. The document does not have to be strictly official. It can still be a draft, and publications can still be in the form of rough copies. The loss of such materials creates a real possibility of their falling into the hands of someone who wishes our country ill, and of harm thus being done to the country's security. That is why punishment by deprivation of liberty for up to 2 years or correctional labor is provided for these cases, too. However, if especially grave consequences have ensued or may ensue from commission of the deed, the penalty is deprivation of liberty for up to 5 years.

A state secret can be revealed not only deliberately, but also by carelessness. Due to the high political awareness and vigilance of the

service personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army the gathering of espionage information by enemy intelligence through spies is becoming increasingly difficult, and for this reason foreign intelligence strives to take advantage of the naivete, gullibility, talkativeness and the tendency of some citizens to show off how much they know. In precisely these instances such citizens involuntarily occasion the disclosure of secrets. If the disclosure is a result of carelessness manifested in the nonobservance of the regulations for the safeguarding of documents containing secrets, the penalty provided is appreciably more severe. This is because strict observance by junior and senior noncommissioned officers of the requirements established in the manual on the storage of and work with the documents and materials in question is extremely imperative.

The cultivation and inculcation by them in service personnel of noble patriotism and revolutionary vigilance, combined with the respect-inspiring commands of the law, are and will be a stable barrier against the possibility of the disclosure and divulging of state and military secrets.

6474

CSO: 2200

1. (NAME) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (MILITARY ACADEMY)

2. (NAME) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (MILITARY ACADEMY)

(NAME) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (MILITARY ACADEMY), candidate of military sciences, and (NAME) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (MILITARY ACADEMY), Higher People's Military Academy of the Soviet Union.

First, (NAME) (LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (MILITARY ACADEMY) is a comprehensive class with the trainees. They are both organizers and performers. They carry out assignments in the areas of tactical, drill, physical, and fire training. They relate them. They combine their actions. The dynamics during such a class is rather high and the working time is packed. The effectiveness of practical execution is high. Yet, the head of such a class is an instructor. Therefore, he must possess full and substantiated knowledge of all school subjects. He must be familiar with them in depth. He must assess each performance and correct every mistake. This instructor must be a comprehensively developed military man. That is what we want to experiment with, passing from the comprehensive development of the instructor through the full utilization of the training time to the comprehensive development of the trainee. This is because it frequently happens that each instructor concentrates on his subject, be it tactics, fire practice, or mathematics.... The result? Every day the trainee is persuaded by the different instructors that their subjects are the most important. He tries to focus on those subjects and, in the final account, fails to learn any one of them properly. Yet, comprehensive training would enable the trainee to realize alone, without outside interference, what he needs in modern combat and what he will need as a commander. One of the means for creating such an attitude is our efforts to develop organizational standards, provide necessary theoretical knowledge, turn the students into organizers, and test their feeling for organization.

Self-reliance in training, discovering something new would be difficult. We are trying to improve methods, class-group studies above all. There is a competition in our school: At the end of May each chair must submit a suggestion on improving the organization of class-group training.



Major General Delcho Stanimirov, candidate of military sciences, and
chief of the Vasil Levski VNVU.

5003

CSO: 2200

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$$A_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} \right)^2}} \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta \quad (1)$$

1996). The two regional economies in the Latin American context differ, the former is open to the free international marketplace of the high wage economy. Similarly, the different competition administration and economic policy commitments in the case of the two is not only gradual and limited, but also divergent.

1) the course of the actual two steps of execution; the second for some time transferred to the Bulgarians people as a first step which was later put on the executive's trained cadres for the work that might be most specialized, but the national economy. The second is the course of the actual, the preparation and the adoption of the first and second stages of the economic analysis.

Fig. 2215 of the Soviet military's delegation gave me the opportunity to get acquainted with new things in the training-material field in which I was looking for the fruits of my previous work. Subsequent meetings and conversations supplied other new aspects and, above all, a creative process was triggered in the two party leaders in education. The common teaching staff responded to them with a feeling of great inner satisfaction. This may have been because they possess some ideas and concepts which had previously been created for the past two years, during all, more often, various aspects of the national direction of training and education. Adding to this the fact that there is nothing more to be said than good words, one can explain the desire of the Vietnamese Ministry of Defense to follow transparently and creatively comprehensive thinking. This effort is started with the very first days, in the period of daily life of the students in military life, involvement with the collection and familiarization with regulations. This is a period when old habits are shattered and new ones are to be formed and new ones are introduced. This is a period of self-discipline and growth. In addition to the commander, the political officer and the medical officer, there are also people who have gone through military and have developed a philosophical approach—in the collection of the military. They are irreplaceable advisors and constructors.

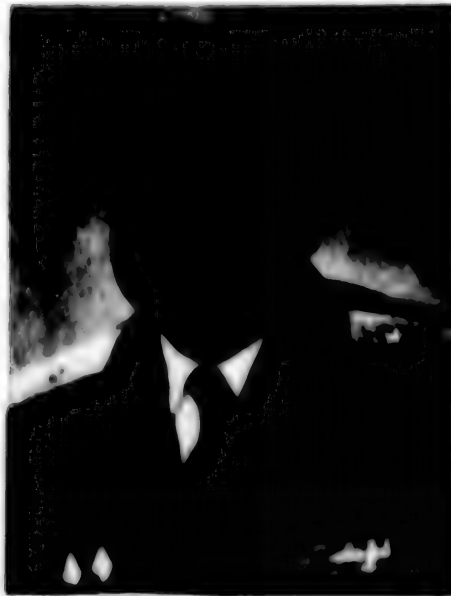
STATEMENT BY COMMANDER OF VAPTSAROV NAVY ACADEMY

—(in BULGARIAN VOJA in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 p. 4)

Statement by Rear Admiral Emil Stanchev, chief of the N. Vaptsarov VNMU Higher People's Naval Academy: "Clear Practical Direction"

Just. The faculty of our academy has repeatedly proved that it can successfully cope with all assignments. Excellent knowledge of navy service and life and requirements determines the clear practical direction which has become a leading feature of all training units. Most of the teachers are officers with good sea training. In addition to proven lasting scientific and pedagogical interests, they have also acquired proper practical experience which they use now and impart to the trainees. It would hardly be necessary to mention names, scientific degrees, or titles. It would even be hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that the faculty is aware of the latest scientific and technical achievements and modern concepts regarding naval combat or that each chair is a laboratory engaged in research and experimentation in developing the future cadres as skillful seamen and organizers.

The desire of the teachers is to bring theory closer to practice, turn knowledge into convictions, and determine as fully as possible the trends in the various realms of knowledge developed as a result of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Along with the development of independent thinking and an active and creative attitude toward the service and the profession, they want to promote an aspiration toward the harmonious shaping of the individual and toward self-advancement. Inquest inevitably, this could be accomplished by people who are themselves the possessors of strong personality features, people who are intelligent, erudite, and dedicated. On the honor of the school this applies to most of the faculty. They have trained and led in the sea generations of talented navigators, artillerymen, mechanics, miners, signalmen, and so on. They have taught us good and valuable things. Yet, precisely because he spends a lifetime giving something of himself, the teacher must steadily improve himself, keep his mind alert to new developments, and have a generous heart.



Rear Admiral Emil Stanchev, chief of the N. Vaptsarov VNMU

I myself am a school alumni and can say with a pure conscience that the people chosen to teach here have always been interesting and capable. Naturally, their training is the subject of comprehensive concern by the command.

AP03

CSO: 2200

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Sofia BULGARSKI VOIN in Bulgarian No 7, 1980, pp 4-5

Article by Col Tsvetan Tsakov: "Forward and Upward, But How?"

[Text] The trainee who will become a student of the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force Academy in the autumn of 1980 was born in 1962. Consequently, he is 18 years of age. He will graduate as a lieutenant-engineer in 1985, at the age of 23. Assuming (with our best wishes) that he will remain in the service until the age of 50, i.e., in the year 2012, unquestionably he will have adequate opportunities to show his qualities as a military educator.

Therefore, the Air Force Academy student who will enter the academy this autumn will be friend, educator, confessor, instructor and guide. He will love and suffer, he will work and, if necessary, he will die for the citizens of the socialist society who will develop in the second half of the 21st century.

This detail has a certain significance, for which reason the educational process and, particularly, the training-education process at the air force school has its concerns as well as the best possible means for their removal: the party's decisions and the comprehensive successes of developed socialism. Once again the so-called subjective factor or, in other words, man, finds himself between the means and the problems, and between mind and matter. This applies to the man of today, the man among us, the man within us who faces the great assignment of educating, teaching, and training other men ready and able to live under real socialism which they must build and defend. This is what complicates matters even (and above all) in our thinking, for only a short while ago we were still trying to glance at the future looking no more than two to three five-year plans ahead, working in the field of education on a "piece rate" basis, or in a situation in which the customer brought the material while the master contributed his labor. . . . That is how things went on. In some cases this was not bad at all. It was even successful. However, we can no longer do this.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The average grade of the trainees in the winter semester of this school was rated very good, 5.07. Let us mention some other figures of great importance. For example: 35 percent of the students completed the course with an overall excellent grade; nine grade sections averaged an excellent grade; four of them number in their combat ranks only students with excellent grades in combat and political training. At the same time, the academy won the championship in the all-VUZ mathematical (math) and rated second in physics. Unquestionably, this is a good exhibition for the Benkovski students and a clear indicator of (but not exclusively) their possibilities in mathematics. Therefore, it was not surprising in the least in this competition for more knowledge and its application in flight practice but it was precisely the [VNUV Higher People's Air Force Academy] to win the championship in the competition among military academies. This is precisely what took place.

We mentioned recent results, for in the 35-year-old history of this school, a nucleus for antiaircraft defense and air force such satisfactory achievements have always existed. However, they have been rapidly and irrevocably left behind. The general belief is that what today is the pride of the school--high grades in the training-education process and pleasing results in sociopolitical work is a gain which, even though quite recent, has also become obsolete. Firstly, because it still is not the most effective consequence of the level of material and spiritual possibilities of the people on both sides of the "barricade;" secondly, should we consider it as the necessary base for the generation of the second half of the 21st century, at best it could be considered as semi-satisfactory.

That is why we can no longer go on this way.

How is the G. Benkovski VNVVU working for the future? Any kind of future is possible to the extent to which and the way in which it is developed today. Without engaging in predictions, we could say unquestionably that the air force school is properly aware of, expediently working, and bravely surmounting the obstacles to the desired future. The school will progress forward and upward. We shall try here to answer quite briefly, and from one side of the question only, how?

Yes, how indeed?

Through reorganization. This may sound prosaic but the essence of what we are discussing is the molding of a comprehensively developed individual, and the full realization of our contemporaries and those who will follow us.

Future changes are based on firm grounds and have sufficient prerequisites for their implementation, mainly from the qualitative viewpoint. This is wonderful. However, we should acknowledge that enhancing the scientific standard of teaching to the level of scientific research is a difficult task. It cannot be implemented in 1 or 2 years, for it presumes the higher scientific-methodical and practical training of the teachers, the commanders and the instructors, and the availability of suitable training aids and, in general, of even more modern training-material facilities. However, should all these conditions be met in their totality, or could we begin to raise the scientific standard as of today, even though only in some areas and sections of training? In the school it is believed that there should be no waiting. Work is already underway on the qualification characteristics of all leading participants in the training and education process. This is very important, for it is on this basis that training plans and curriculums will be improved. Possibilities for a more effective solution not only of present problems but problems which will arise over the next 10 to 15 years must be created in the very next year. No one has the illusion that this would be will be easy, as has been the case frequently in the past. Third generation technology presumes and demands far more efforts and intellect than ever before. Simply stated, it must be studied in a new, a different way. It appears that in some cases one must plunge straight into "dark rooms," since the level reached in the very good amount of knowledge acquired so far is entirely inadequate to encompass new developments. The command-organizational qualities needed in modern combat are another such "room." I was convinced by the comrades that the school as a whole can insure even higher theoretical knowledge and far greater practical skills and habits. Yet, matters are different in terms of the ability of the future pilots and specialists to develop as commanders-organizers. This is a far more complex type of activity for which even the experience acquired in the course of decades is inadequate. Yet, when experience is short, the first thing to be expected and to be done is to acquire it. Naturally, the Soviet experience is at our disposal, as is the experience of its repeated application. However, its application cannot be easy or without conflicting with obsolete thinking. As to the training-material facilities, a decisive "goodbye to mediocrity" is being voiced here. This need here is felt and, above all, in some cases outstripped by a very sharp timely feeling that, finally, the school has its training technical operations facility. Recently several exceptionally useful laboratories were opened and we could stress quite confidently that the future aviators are learning how to drive cars with the help of a most modern training ground and even use a simulator. This is, so to say, an outstripping of expenditures, the more so since many other interesting and, unquestionably useful facilities are under construction. However, since it is a question of the base, in our modest view it needs a few more "goodbyes." For a number of subjects there are no... study aids. In other words, there are no textbooks. It is incredible yet it is a fact that currently only 50 percent of the necessary textbooks and other aids are being published. The school had its own

press, which was closed down. It has an extensive (the first in all military academies!) training-television system whose development has been virtually stopped. In both cases it is a question of budget appropriations. Unquestionably, we must be objective and assess matters realistically. However, it is hard to understand how such restrictions could affect so strongly the quality of the training process. The contradiction between necessity and possibility is explainable. However, this author failed totally to understand how a supermodern television system could remain idle and, at the same time, the former printing press is nothing but a good memory. If there are no textbooks there should be at least television, or vice versa. Otherwise, we are thrown far back, even back to the beginning, when neither of those were available. Naturally, this is somewhat of an exaggeration. Yet, this still calls upon us to think. Actually, not every step back is dangerous. There was a time when the closest educators of the students--platoon and company commanders--had air force training and had been top students in their classes. Now it is believed that platoon commanders do not have to be air force alumni or excellent students. I do not entirely understand the reason for this. We know that only those who are best educated and trained should engage in direct educational work. The opposite leads to the making of jokes even though this is welcomed by people with a feeling for humor. It is something else that is not welcome: the fact that behind the laughter the bitter truth remains of the hen which was tricked and sat on duck eggs. The ducklings were hatched and went swimming while the hen remained helplessly ashore. . . . There was a time when the postulate that he who enters the school must complete it strictly 'dominated'. At that time superbly trained flight instructors had to devote exhausting efforts to "hatch" chicks which never turned into eagles. This was an unpleasant and, above all, a dangerous occupation. The approach today is dialectical: The lazy are dismissed along with all those who create the so-called "lower level." This is worthy of approval. However, should we also not adopt the same dialectical approach toward the teachers? Some of them still avoid or, to say the least, consider it trite to "display" the military trend of their lectures. The teachers are ideologically developed and have excellent professional training. However, not all of them are motivated by the desire to improve. Consequently, our trainee may be deprived of the opportunity, this very autumn, to learn from someone how, to begin with, he should attend the lectures. Were this to continue, he would not have the opportunity to develop within himself an interest in scientific work, let us not mention the dream of being included in the activities of teaching-scientific collectives when he reaches the senior grades. Since such "inclusion" has been so far incidental, the grounds for brighter prospects are not entirely optimistic.

Naturally, such things are known, for which reason the mandatory "Ways and Directions of the Work of Commanders, Teachers and Instructors for Making

the Training-Education Process Consistent With the Decisions of the July BCP Central Committee Plenum on the Development of Education in the Bulgarian People's Republic," regardless of how daring they may be as a thought, in some respects, to me at least they sound alarming as well.

It is easy to understand this concern, for it is also the responsibility for a generation which will live in the second half of the 21st century.

5003

CSO: 1200

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER OF AIR FORCE ACADEMY

in BULGARSKI VOIN in Bulgarian No 7, 1980, p 5.

Statement by Aviation Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, deserving flyer of the Bulgarian People's Republic, chief of the Georgi Benkovski VNVV [Higher People's Air Force Academy], military pilot first class: "Ideally Convinced and With High Specialized Training. . ."

[Text] Our academy is well known among the people and the youth. It enjoys good prestige among the higher educational institutions in the country and has made an irreplaceable contribution to military training and the development of combat capable and combat ready antiaircraft and aviation forces. Our successes as well are known. However, we cannot allow ourselves to ignore the problems facing us, standing out in connection with the organization of the educational system in accordance with scientific progress and with the current and future social requirements and interests in defending the socialist society. We well realize that education and the entire cadre training system are experiencing an important period of truly profound reorganization. The first public education congress was a historically significant event in our education. In accordance with the letter by Comrade T. Zhivkov to the Komsomol Central Committee and the decisions of the congress, as well as in the light of the decisions of the July 1979 BCP Central Committee Plenum, we are working for the implementation of our own program entitled "Ways and Directions of the Work of Commanders, Teachers and Instructors for Making the Training-Education Process. . . ." Naturally, the main factor in the implementation of all our ideas and plans is man--the performer on both sides of the "barricade" of theoretical knowledge and practical possibilities--the teacher (commander, instructor) and the student. Nothing could be accomplished and nothing could change matters and insure the future without the educator. Under our circumstances it is above all the scientific and educational training of the teachers, commanders and instructors that could raise aviation to the highest possible level. This has always been our starting point. . . .



Aviation Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, deserving flier of the Bulgarian People's Republic, chief of the Georgi Benkovski VNVII, military pilot first class.

5003

CSO: 2200

TEACHING METHODOLOGY AT 'VASIL LEVSKI' MILITARY ACADEMY SURVEYED

Sofia BULGARIAN VOIN in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 p 2

[Article by Major Milcho Tomov: "Individual Style of the 'Vasil Levski' VNVU [Higher People's Military Academy]"]

[Text: Once, as my assignment to the Vasil Levski VNVU was nearing its end, a platoon commander said: "Only young officers in the units may display creativity and autonomy. This is impossible in our case, in the school. My work is always controlled. I am in charge of only two types of training--drill and physical training. I was retained here, two years ago, being one of the top graduates. I regret not being a platoon commander in a battle unit. I could hardly develop here now."

I was flabbergasted by this statement.

I had to determine how the new approach was being mastered and asserted, and the way the ways and means for intensifying knowledge were being improved. All of a sudden, however, there was a problem: There was a platoon commander doubting his creative development not anywhere but precisely at the V. Levski VNVU. Was this not excessive? Could he transmit his feelings to his subordinate students? Yet he, Lieutenant Kostadinov, could extend his influence on two platoons. One of them is considered excellent. The company to which it belongs is also excellent. . . .

Together with the readership, let us think of what makes a chair commander dissatisfied.

Officer Aleksandrov commands a young collective of teachers with academic education, experience, and knowledge. This was confirmed at the competitive examination for enrollment in the school and in the course of their training at the G. S. Rakovski Academy. Logically, we should expect high results in the training of such teachers, the more so since conditions for their complete manifestation have been created.

No grades were given at the company tactical set of exercises for erroneous actions ("The students should not think of the grade but to develop their thinking," says Officer Aleksandrov. It is not a question of pointing

out an error but of "tricking" the enemy. The new circumstances require even firmer activities and a true creativity on the part of the student as a future commander. A simulator with several hundred targets has been designed which, combined, could create a variety of circumstances. The student must constantly and intensively think and improve his tactical outlook, the more so since this simulator (whose practical execution has unfortunately not been undertaken yet) includes a television system and a machine for automatic knowledge testing. No single class training could take place before the teacher has become convinced that the trainees are ready. This presumes an exceptionally secure and effective feedback which does exist in the school.

However, the results of tactical training are not steady: In the classes taught by Officer Kolev they are good whereas they vary in the classes taught by Officer Ivanov. Officer Aleksandrov is displeased. How is it possible for a 4.63 grade to "jump" to 5.31 and then "drop" again? What is the reason for the fluctuation? Could it be that Ivanov prefers to assign reports on class training only to the best trained students? To the fact that he develops their thinking while forgetting students with more limited possibilities? That he emphasizes the quality of training for its own sake even though the knowledge of some students is occasionally below the minimum? Or else that he is unable to work with students such as Angelov whose high school diploma shows a 5.75 average yet now he is always missing something, is always among the last. . . .

Control exercises are becoming more frequent and conversations with the teachers become tenser. A practical application must be found to the view that an examination is not a test of memory but, above all, of thinking. Reserves must be found. A mere change in the presentation of the subject is hardly sufficient. Lectures must be improved. The content of the subject is being inordinately repeated whereas also necessary is the type of additional information which would offer a broader tactical view. What about additional reference works? They are available. Are the students willing to study them? They are! Is an example needed? Last year one of the seniors had also delved in problems studied at the War Academy. On a number of occasions he had confused his teacher. What about practical experience? Captain Kyankov does not engage in the petty supervision of platoon commanders in the course of field training. According to his instructions the trainees must be ready. When the platoon turns back to assume a reserve position, the captain hurls smoke bombs and explosives. The platoon commander is caught without a gas mask and is considered "dead." Captain Kyankov does not issue instructions but waits for someone to assume command. A new circumstance is created. It would be difficult to make a decision unless all students have considered in advance what they could encounter and how to oppose the "enemy." Yet, frequently this "enemy" has been sent by the instructors to provoke the reaction of the trainees.

simply, it must be done. The program cannot be avoided. All this is impossible without strict discipline. There must be control. However, what control is the same, whether one is ahead or behind, could it be that sometimes the opposite effect results? Since April alone control exercises at the Chair commanded by Officer Alexandrov have totaled 21. Is there always time for the proper preparation of the trainers (in such control exercises and for "labor-of-training"?)

The school has a minimum grade for each subject. This is a grade which every trainee and teacher must observe. On the one hand, this minimum saves the teachers involve creativity in their work, to seek possibilities, and to maintain close and direct contacts with company and platoon commanders and work individually with the trainees, for their work as well is assessed on the basis of this minimum. On the other hand, could this minimum result in tolerance in terms of grading, or in raising grades? For example, counting one training measurements requires 2 to 3 hours. The next day the teacher knows that the exercises have been made by some trainees superficially, for they have not had time. He grades them. Yet, what if this grade is below the minimum? The information goes to the computer and from it to the training department and... both teacher and trainee find themselves in a difficult situation. The question is discussed then of whether or not they could develop? Some teachers, in such cases, "inflate" their rating to save themselves unpleasantness. They are forced to accomplish this by the minimum and the subsequent control. "The developed teacher will never compromise with his conscience," Officer Dimitrov says. I agree with him. However, what happens when the teacher has not had time to prepare for the class-group exercise yet it is attended by a controlling officer from the school's administration? The teacher who knows (let me recall again the proper feedback) the load of the trainees and is aware if their homework would be tempted to call on the best students who will not shame him. In such a case, perhaps, the practice of officers (even if extracting additional reports to the best prepared trainees) may be justified....

As we may see, the problem demands a general awaiting resolution. The minimum grade is still in the experimental stage at the Vasil Levski Army. The experience is as yet to be gained and the most successful method for improving knowledge will be sought. If there is a search there must be control. They are called on through discipline.

A Few Thoughts on the Teacher

The teacher shapes the class. He is primed. One year later he is not so. He is on things and is disappointed: "The trainees are ignorant." The teacher has not taught them anything. However, the next of the class recalls that his former colleague is wrong. He was improperly using one of the trainees who has had no exposure. Conclusions concerning the teacher. A sharp argument develops. The former colleague throws all

...and, of course, others like Haplochromis, and the angelfish, and the butterfly fish, and the surgeonfish.

There is also a lot of interest in the question of the role of the teacher in the classroom. It is not just a question of the teacher's role in the classroom, but also of the teacher's role in the community. It is not just a question of the teacher's role in the classroom, but also of the teacher's role in the community. It is not just a question of the teacher's role in the classroom, but also of the teacher's role in the community.

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COMMENT ON TRAINING IN MILITARY ACADEMIES

114 BULGANSKI VOIN in Bulgarian No 7, 1980 p 6

Commentary by Lt Gen Mikhail Tsonev

[Text:] The authors of articles on military education have discussed a number of essential and interesting problems. Yes, this is indeed the case, our military-educational system has made its contribution to the national educational system. Also universally recognized is the fact that the level of scientific training in civilian higher schools and in higher military schools is virtually identical, that we have able and knowledgeable teaching cadres, and that training-material facilities, is, in general, on a modern level, a level which makes possible the practical application of knowledge, passing from theory through experimentation. As has been pointed out, a minimum passing grade has been established for the Vasil Levski VNVU [Higher People's Military Academy]. This is not used in other military academies. This experiment deserves particular attention. Perhaps it is mandatory to study it comprehensively and extensively, particularly in connection with the problems raised by the author of the article. Should the result be that instructors artificially raise grades to save themselves unpleasantness, and should the trainees fail to achieve their minimum, ways and means must be found, tried, and applied to improve the quality of the faculty and their moral development. However, I too think that a comprehensively trained instructor, a person who loves his profession, who has a proper pedagogical approach, and who can work individually and purposefully with the students, in accordance with the requirements of the BCP Central Committee Education Plenum, the first education congress, and the stipulations of the Ministry of National Defense, would be able to educate and train his students properly and achieve this minimum. We must not forget that grades depend not only on good or excellent results at the end of the year but on the way and extent of work with the teachers. Advancing their training, we are advancing the training of the students as well. In such cases there would be no individual cases, as those mentioned in the articles, of partial knowledge by the testers and, hence, incompetent evaluations of teachers and classes. In such cases every teacher will involve the students in scientific development.

One of the interesting questions raised is that of developing the organizational standard of the trainees. Each school has a plan for command, organizational qualities of students. Furthermore, all schools teach the subject of "Scientific Organization of Labor." It is possible that in some departments the concepts are still not clear as to what organizational standard means. It is also likely that in many departments, teachers and commanders try to break down organizational standards into details, and consider the ways and means for its faster practical application which would help the students to adapt within a much shorter time to the units to which they have been assigned after graduation. I consider this a basic field for future work.

As to training material facilities, as I already mentioned, they are organized on a high standard in our higher military academies. Naturally, here and there individual gaps may be found. For example, as a result of failure to develop a work method, the television training system of the students of the Georgi Dimitroff VNVU [Higher People's Air Force Academy] is not used entirely effectively. As to the simulator designed for the Vasil Levski VVU, we have not received a request from the school for its making. Yet, funds to this effect are available. Our desire is to use them precisely where it is possible (and necessary) to create high effectiveness in training and the acquisition of knowledge needed in the practical work of the future commanders.

There are many problems worthy of consideration in the area of military education. They are related, above all, to improvements in the military training system in the light of the decisions of the BCP Central Committee Plenums on education, the decisions of the first education congress, and the instructions issued by Army General Dobri Doburov, minister of national defense. Currently we have the base on which the necessary training qualities are created and further developed in the students. Far more work remains to be done to mold the features and aspects of the character of the future officer making him both a comprehensively developed individual as well as a person not only of the present but of the future.

Editor's note: The creative work at the Georgi Dimitroff VNVAU [Higher People's Military Artillery Academy] will be described in a subsequent issue.

1975
1976: 1977

STATE OF HEALTH CARE, HYGIENE EXAMINED

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Report by Prof Dr Kol'o Gargov, deputy minister of public health:
"Before the 12th Party Congress: Balance and Upsurge"]

[Text:] Our party's congresses have always been preceded by the political and labor upsurge of the public health collectives throughout the country. Such is the case now as well, in the days and months preceding the 12th Congress. What was achieved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan? What remains to be done before the end of this year in order to fulfill all tasks? What will be the contribution of each public health collective or worker in honor of the congress? These are the questions which excite today the many thousands-strong army in white. This was also the topic of the open party meeting held on 8 August by the collective of the Central Administration of the Ministry of Public Health with the participation of Academician Radoy Popivanov, member of the BZNS [Bulgarian Agrarian National Union] Standing Committee, Prof Dr Kol'o Gargov, deputy minister of public health, and Candidate of Medical Sciences Dr Lyubomir Tomov, secretary of the establishment's party committee of the Ministry of Public Health.

The report submitted by Prof Dr K. Gargov contained a thorough and profound study of achievements in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. At the same time, unresolved problems were indicated in a spirit of criticism and exactingness.

The period from 1976 to July 1980 was a dynamic and fruitful stage in the development of public health in our country, the speaker stressed. The collective of the Ministry of Public Health may be proud of the fact that in 1979 infant mortality reached its lowest ever level--19.8 per thousand (compared with 21.1 per thousand in 1975). This decline continued in the first half of 1980. Naturally, we are aware of the fact that in some countries this indicator is under 10 per thousand.

Morbidity caused by a number of communicable diseases declined. Whereas in 1975 211.2 cases of measles, 400.8 cases of mumps, and 184.8 cases of dysentery were recorded per 100,000 population, the 1979 figures were:

considerably lower: 2.8, 17.5 and 150.4 respectively. As a result of the implementation of the national program for labor safety and hygiene the number of workplaces consistent with hygienic requirements rose from 36.7 percent in 1975 to 64.8 percent in 1979.

Substantial positive changes also occurred in the organization of the health service. Let us point out, first of all, the growth of the Medical Academy as a major scientific, training, production, and organizational-medical complex operating on the basis of modern standards. It already has a center for the treatment of the sick coming from foreign countries.

A total of 5,172 hospital beds, facilities for 10,696 children in daycares, and facilities for 3,151 people in social welfare institutions were opened.

These and many other positive changes in the health care of the population and the health care system achieved in the Seventh Five-Year Plan were the results of the proper social policy of the BCP and of the country's government, and the efforts of the many thousands-strong army of public health workers.

Unfortunately, the conclusion that the disparity between the possibilities of the material facilities and the cadres, on the one hand, and the achieved results, on the other, has not been surmounted applies to the health care system as well. Overall population mortality is continuing to rise. This is due mainly to the aging of the population. However, we cannot fail to be alarmed by the increased mortality in the 40-59 age group. In order to reduce the general mortality rate possibilities must be sought in the 15-4 and 40-59 age groups. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan labor mortality could and should be reduced under 18 per thousand. This year we must preserve the trend of decline of this indicator. This calls for organizing special supervision over Tolbukhin, Silistra, Turgovishte, Sliven, Shumen and Kurdzhali okrugs.

The Eighth Five-Year Plan must become one of effective efforts aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular, oncological and respiratory diseases, and accidents which deprive the active population of its life, health or ability to work.

Problems related to upgrading the national ability to work and of increasing the national amount of work time have risen sharply. Despite the relatively good indicators of temporary or permanent disability, compared with other countries, possibilities remain to reduce labor losses caused by illness. The task is to seek them adamantly and make full use of them. This demands a great deal of effort on the part of all ministry or public health units and the entire health network. The economic aspects of such activities are exceptionally important. That

is why the further improvement of the health service offered the workers, the more effective solution of sociohealth problems in protecting the workers' health and insuring objectivity and precision of medical labor evaluations remain our primary task.

Another direction in our activities is to save to a maximum extent outlays of public time (ours and of the citizens) in the course of providing health services. Despite recent accomplishments, unnecessary time continues to be wasted through various channels: waiting in polyclinics, sending citizens to various pharmacies and to unnecessary examinations and tests, and so on. Priority is not always given to people engaged in production work. Many medical activities are carried out at the expense of the public rather than the private time of the citizens without the presence of health or social indications.

Prof Gargov then discussed the problem of organizing the health care system on an economic basis. The application of the economic approach in health care, said he, should be such as to insure the optimum consistency between the considerable growth of the material and technical base and cadre resources and the most favorable values and trends of the indicators of the population's state of health; it should promote individual and collective interest in the effective utilization of allocated funds for health care; it should increase the incentive of public health workers to improve their skills; it should upgrade the interest of the state institutions and economic organizations and their participation in the creation of better working conditions, upgrading the effectiveness of general and specific preventive measures and lowering worktime losses caused by disability. It is expected that in September 1980 the Council of Ministers will pass a decree and ordinance on improving the management of health care and social welfare.

The normative base must be mandatorily improved. We must review and reassess the various norms and standards and upgrade them in accordance with the changes which have taken place and with the application of scientific and technical progress and the economic approach.

We must pay particular attention to the program-target approach in our work. The organization, standards, and quality of outpatient-polyclinical services, the enhancement of the health standards of the people, the further development of the care for the health of the workers and the students, the expedient use of mineral waters, and so on require long-term programming.

Prof Gargov then indicated some topical tasks related to the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the plan for 1980:

By the end of the five-year plan the number of hospital beds must reach 81,000. On 30 June they totaled 79,322. In other words, facilities for 1,678 beds must be provided before the end of the year;

Places in nurseries must total 83,500. By the end of the year the largest number of places must be made available in Sliven Okrug--275; Ruse Okrug--250; Veliko Turnovo--215; Yambol--210; Varna--[illegible] and others;

The number of places in social welfare institutions must reach 20,800. By the end of this year another 774 places must be made available in a total of 14 okrugs (200 in Silistra, 90 in Vidin, 70 in Vratsa, 60 in Gabrovo, Kyustendil, and Sliven each) and so on;

The Seventh Five-Year Plan called for about 350 million leva in capital investments. Over the past 4 years 79 percent of these funds were used. Premises were built for the okrug hospitals in Kurdzhali, Stara Zagora and Sofia, and for the rayon hospitals in Panagyurishte, Svishtov, Botevgrad, and Malo Turnovo; the vocational diseases clinic of the Medical Academy, the polyclinics in Tryavna, Kazanluk, Lyaskovets, Sevelievo, Pleven, Silistra, and others. The 1980 plan called for investments totaling 60,492,000 leva; in the first half of the year 21,568,000 leva (35.7 percent) were invested. The construction of the additions to the polyclinic block and the building for intensive therapy of the Pirgov Institute, the therapy block of the Higher Medical Institute in Varna, the Hygiene-Epidemiological Institute in Plovdiv, the polyclinic in Maritsa, and the nurseries in Sliven, Mikhaylovgrad and Trudovets have fallen behind dangerously (less than 10 percent fulfillment of the annual plan).

Every manager and every collective, the speaker stressed, should now study the implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the stipulations of the Main Objectives and Basic Tasks of Health Care and Social Welfare for the 1979-1980 Period and update measures for their full implementation before the end of the year.

Following the report, representatives of the individual directorates read the pledges adopted by their collectives in honor of the 12th Party Congress. Following are excerpts:

The Population Medical Services Directorate pledges:

To upgrade the effectiveness and raise even higher the quality of medical services, focusing its efforts in the following basic directions: promotion and strengthening the health of those who are healthy; early discovery of individuals threatened with or suffering from mass or problem diseases; effective and comprehensive outpatient-polyclinical treatment of patients; timely recovery of the disabled or those threatened with disabilities;

In 1985 the average number of visits to physicians should reach 7.2 per capita; house calls should reach 0.7; the percentage of outpatient visits, 43; and dental checkups, 2.5 per capita;

Infant mortality must decline below 18 per thousand; the percentage of children and students treated on an outpatient basis must be raised to 95 percent while that of pregnant and nursing women to 86 percent.

Planning and Health Care Economics Directorate:

By the end of the Eighth Five-Year Plan the basic indicators for meeting the population's requirements for medical aid must reach the following level: hospital beds, 97.8 per 10,000; beds in sanatoriums, 23.7 per 10,000; places in permanent nurseries and DMD, 21.4 per 100 children under the age of 3; places in social welfare homes, 27 per 10,000 population; physicians, 27 per 10,000 population; and dentists, 6 per 10,000 population.

Cadre Management and Labor Directorate:

Active participation in the formulation and development of a new effective structure and technology for the management of health care and social welfare;

Study and discussion of the possibility for the creation of state-public organs for managing health care and social welfare in okrugs and settlement systems;

Integrate activities and coordinate planning, implementation, and reporting of organizational-methodical aid provided by republic, okrug and rayon specialists and method workers, and others.

Social Welfare Directorate:

Total implementation of the Seventh Five-Year Plan for providing places in social welfare institutions, reaching the level of 23.4 places per 10,000 population;

For the Seventh Five-Year Plan reach a 44 percent employment of disabled individuals;

Train in the 1980/1981 school year in industrial enterprises and vocational schools 900 disabled people, thus raising the number of retrained people in the five-year plan to 4,500.

5003

CSO: 2200

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN FARMYARDS REVIEWED

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Dr Tsvetan Lazarev, head of the Communal Hygiene Section:
"The Sanitary-Hygienic Condition of Farmyards"]

[Text: The proper hygienic condition of farmyards in APK (Agroindustrial Complexes) is of definite significance in terms of the health of farm workers, the quality of the food products (milk, grain, and others), and the hygiene of settlements.

We conducted a study of all farmyards in the okrug (120) to determine their precise condition and the possibilities for their development.

What did our findings indicate?

In terms of the sanitary-protection distance from the settlements, only 33 percent of the farmyards are consistent with hygienic requirements. A total of 104 farmyards (86 percent) are located in the leeward side of the settlements. Yet, we know that farmyards closer to settlements, particularly those located on the leeward side, adversely affect the settlements.

The conclusion was reached that about one-half of the farmyards cannot be developed further. In the future the efforts should be focused on the building of warehouse bases, workshops, bases for agricultural equipment and industrial activities, and so on.

General construction plans have been drafted for no more than 18 farmyards while plans for their urbanization and hygiene, for no more than 30.

The urbanization of farmyards has been unsatisfactory both in terms of fencing and landscaping them and the treatment of animal waste.

One-third of the investigated farmyards are fully fenced. They have esthetically pleasing and well maintained fences. About one-half are

partially fenced while 13 percent are not fenced at all. Worse in this respect are the farmyards of the APK of Borovan Village while the best were the farmyards in the APK in Byala Slatina, the scientific production complex in Knezha, and others.

The landscaping of the farmyards with grass and trees and shrubs has been underestimated. Only a small percentage of them have been landscaped (the APK in Byala Slatina and the scientific production complex in Knezha).

Roads are another important factor in the overall urbanization of farmyards. Observations have indicated that the developed road network is maintained unsatisfactorily. The worse in this respect are the APK in Roman and Gabare.

The treatment of animal waste is a problem of major hygienic significance. Unfortunately, no single APK has built treatment facilities for liquid manure. Usually, the manure is collected in cesspools most of which are in poor hygienic condition (they are not regularly cleaned, they overflow and swamp the surrounding area in the farmyards, a considerable number of them are uncovered, and so on).

The cesspools in the farmyards of the APK in Vratsa, Roman, Gabare, Borovan, and others are in poor hygienic condition. Most farmyards have specific solid animal waste manure areas. Many of them, however, are not properly used. The waste is not removed regularly but is scattered over a large area in the farmyards (the APK in Miziya, Vratsa, Gabare, Roman).

Water supplies in the farmyards is an exceptionally important hygiene problem. Most of the water comes from water mains and the water is decontaminated and subjected to systematic sanitary and laboratory control. A considerable percentage of the farmyards, however, have their local water supply sources (wells, dams, and others) which do not meet hygiene requirements. They have no protective areas. The water is not decontaminated. Its quality is not periodically tested, and so on. This creates a serious threat for the outbreak of epidemics, for the same water is used in milking. Frequently local water sources are being built in farmyards without the preliminary testing of the water.

A great deal remains to be desired in improving the amenities of the working people, particularly in animal husbandry. The problem has been properly resolved at the scientific production complex in Knezha, the APK in Krivodol, and others. However, current maintenance is unsatisfactory in 70 percent of the residential premises. Only 19 baths have been built for the livestock breeders and other farmyard personnel.

The main conclusions drawn on the basis of the investigation were the following:

On the one hand, the good hygienic and urbanization condition of a number of farmyards of the APK in Byala Slatina and the scientific production complex in Knezha. This, unquestionably, has a positive effect on the health of the working people and the hygienic condition of the settlements;

On the other hand, most farmyards are unsatisfactory. There are no long-range plans for their development, urbanization, and hygiene. Basic problems of hygiene are not being resolved properly, such as water supplies, storage and utilization of solid and liquid waste, the creation of proper living conditions for animal husbandry men, and others.

After informing the administrative councils of the APK and the executive bureau of the okrug agroindustrial union of the basic conclusions on the hygiene and urbanization condition of farmyards, the efforts have been focused on the following:

The creation in the Eighth Five-Year Plan in all APK no less than three model farmyards from the hygiene and urbanization viewpoints, to be used as models of leading experience;

Applying hygiene requirements in all farm enterprises in settlement systems and settlements scheduled for development as model hygiene and urbanization centers;

Applying hygiene norms and requirements to local water sources used in farmyards;

Organizing the socialist competition among agroindustrial complexes on problems of urbanization and hygiene of farmyards.

The reaching of decisive successes in the implementation of these tasks will have a beneficial impact both on the health condition of farm workers as well as the overall hygienic and urbanized aspect of the settlements.

5003

CSO: 2300

NUTRITION PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 16 Aug 80 p 3

Article by Dr Todor Dobrilov, head of the Nutrition Hygiene Section, Vratsa Hygiene Epidemiological Institute: "Nutrition--Problems and Prospects"]

[Text] Recently we studied the organization of nutrition of farm workers, and the material facilities and hygiene in APK [Agroindustrial Complexes] and NPK [Scientific Production Complexes]. Several major omissions were noted, as follows:

The agricultural personnel receive their food from 70 permanent cafeterias with kitchens, 9 seasonal cafeterias, and 4 permanent take-out cafeterias and, in the summer, 23 take-out cafeterias set up in the fields. Cafeterias for farm workers were found in only one-half of the okrug's settlements.

The nutrition provided is not consistent with physiological norms. Last year only 2.1 percent of the workers were served breakfast; 16.2 percent were served lunch; snacks (before or after lunch) were served to 0.95 percent; dinners were served to 2.1 percent and a nighttime snack was served to 0.4 percent.

Free food was given to 676 workers. All personnel attached to the cafeteria were given food price discounts ranging from 20 to 30 percent.

All cafeterias are supplied with products separately, mostly once or twice weekly. Supply difficulties exist in terms of some products and because of lack of transport facilities.

Only 24.4 percent of the cafeterias had a weekly menu and only 16.7 percent observed it.

The qualifications of the kitchen personnel are very low. Only 9 of the 257 cafeteria workers are graduates of public catering technical schools. Nearly one-half have grammar education and have attended courses for cooks or assistant cooks while the others have no special training whatever.

The requirements in terms of the working conditions and people's control measures for the work of the staff at the cafeterias, in the APK at Makhilskaya, Malya and Lazarev and the NPK in Kuznetskaya and Kuznetsovskaya were made in the first 3 months of 1979.

Material facilities in farm cafeterias are considerably behind compared with the development of public catering institutions, as follows:

In a number of places the cooking and eating areas do not meet sanitary requirements;

The level of the kitchen equipment is low. Refrigerated facilities are insufficient in most of the cafeterias. In a number of places facilities for handling the products are insufficient.

The material conditions of the feeding of farm workers were also raised for consideration by the executive committee of the okrug people's assembly. It was decided that the Hygiene Epidemiological Institute, together with the okrug agroindustrial union and the okrug trade unions committee, will draft a program for the 1980-1985 period.

Last March the executive bureau of the okrug agroindustrial union adopted the suggested program for expanding cafeteria services to farm workers and the development of auxiliary forms of APK and NPK in Vratea Okrug between 1980 and 1985. It stipulates the following:

Adoption of measures for mass cafeteria feeding and for improving the nutritional status of farm workers;

Improving the management and control of cafeterias and upgrading the skills of kitchen personnel;

Improving the transportation, supply, and material facilities of cafeterias.

Investigations conducted at the beginning of the intensive field work indicated that the measures taken by the APK and NPK managements for the implementation of the program are already yielding their initial positive results.

A new cafeteria is under construction in Galov Village. The reorganization of cafeterias in Kozlovskiy, and Bantisa and Brevitsa villages has been completed.

The hygiene state of hygiene of the cafeterias has shown improvements.

Against the background of such unquestionable successes, the apathetic factory attitude and lack of interest displayed in the problem of the nutrition of farm workers in the Krivodol APK, whose chairman is Blagov Kislinc, stands out as a dark spot. The investigation here revealed that the reconstruction of the cafeteria in Baurene Village was stopped. After the cafeteria in Kravoder was closed down for reconstruction, the food served the workers of the branch farm was cooked in two trailers whose state of hygiene was very poor. Despite the desist order, the cafeteria in Baurene Village continues to serve food to over 100 mechanizers even though its state of hygiene is unsatisfactory. Nutrition workers without health cards have been hired.

The drug agroindustrial union must strictly take to task the APK chairman in Krivodol who, only 3 months after personally voting in favor of the adoption of the program, very rapidly forgot its existence.

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FUTURE TASKS OF ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OUTLINED

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Report by Prof Dr Atanas Maleev, Academy of Medicine corresponding member, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of public health and president of the Medical Academy: "To New Successes With New Measurements"]

[Text] As reported in the previous issue, the administrative, party and trade union aktiv of the Medical Academy met on 13 August. The meeting dealt with the main tasks of the academy based on the decisions of the July 1980 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

In his report at the meeting corresponding member Prof Dr Atanas Maleev stressed that the 29 July 1980 BCP Central Committee Plenum gave a positive assessment to the accomplishments of the first 4 years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The national income generated is about five billion leva higher compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan a one percent increase in the national income equaled 91 million leva; in the first 4 years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan it equaled 132,400,000 leva. In the first 4 years of the present five-year plan alone capital investments were made totaling 2.2 billion leva more than the overall amount of capital investments in the entire Sixth Five-Year Plan. There has been a considerable increase in the population's real income which averaged 1,186 leva in 1975 (the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan), and over 1,300 leva in 1979. Between 1976 and 1979 278,000 new housing units were built. All this indicates that we have sufficient reasons to be pleased with our accomplishments.

At the same time, the party's Central Committee noted the still existing many weaknesses whose elimination requires urgent measures. The main weakness to be surmounted as soon as possible is the disparity between the possibilities of the developed material and technical base and its inadequate and inefficient utilization. This basic weakness particularly applies to health care, including the Medical Academy.

The urgent task now is to insure the fullest possible utilization of the three elements of the production process--labor tools, labor objects, and manpower. For example, assessing, on the one hand, the funds spent in our country per patient for the different diseases, and, on the other, the modern possibilities and requirements of the science of medicine, we would see that this fully applies to the health care system as well.

Science is still not properly related to production and has not become a direct productive force. No sufficiently good system exists for providing prompt information on scientific and technical achievements and leading experience. Our scientific institutes must surmount red tape and bureaucracy and become factories for scientific products, factories producing scientific "commodities." It is a question not only of their own developments but of the utilization of foreign experience. The task has been formulated entirely clearly and our scientific activities must become free from all elements of bureaucracy in the practical utilization of the latest achievements of the science of medicine.

After that, corresponding member Prof. Dr. Atanas Maleev pointed out the problems to be resolved before the end of 1980: An assessment must be made of the implementation of plans so far and all the necessary measures must be taken so that no single collective will have failed to fulfill its Seventh Five-Year Plan; special attention must be paid to the work in August when a considerable number of management and performing cadres are on leave; in September a plan must be drafted on the activities of the Medical Academy in 1981-1982; the party leadership of public organizations must be improved and their active inclusion in the implementation of forthcoming tasks insured; public health collectives and the individual health workers must be informed of all problems and tasks.

The speaker then discussed in detail the basic tasks of the Medical Academy in the Eighth Five-Year Plan--the five-year plan of technical progress and intellectualization.

The task set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov of raising labor productivity not by percentages but by a factor of 2-3, or more applies to health care as well. It is on the basis of this requirement that we must consider and resolve our problems. Unquestionably, very precise programs will have to be elaborated for some basic indicators such as reducing labor losses caused by disease, morbidity, and mortality, economizing on equipment, funds, and so on. They must emphasize the application of the new economic mechanism in our work.

In the Eighth Five-Year Plan we must upgrade labor productivity through the application of technical progress and intellectualization in medical activities by reducing diagnostic time, treatment time and the stay of technicians in hospitals, and the length of sick leave, by improving the end results of the patients' treatment.

What examples could be cited on the various types of medical help?

In the field of oncology, according to the current method for diagnosis and treatment, only 20 percent of those suffering from stomach cancer are considered operable. Obviously, the task in the Eighth Five-Year Plan will be to raise the figure to 30-40 percent. Also rather low currently is a percentage of operable cases of lung cancer—only five percent. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan, as a result of prompt diagnosis, operability must reach 15-20 percent in all cases of pulmonary cancer. We must considerably upgrade the percentage of operability in intestinal and breast cancers, and so on.

In surgery, we could justifiably demand a lowering of postoperative complications from 10-15 percent to 5-6 percent; a reduction of mortality as a result of surgery by one-half through the application of new methods and technologies; reducing the amount of anesthetics, and so on.

In urology the problem of introducing new methods in prostatectomy has been urgent for some time. In the current methods used in our country the patient must remain bedridden 3-4 or, sometimes, more weeks, compared with usually no more than one week with the new methods. Another urgent problem is that of kidney transplants. The health and economic results of this type of medical help are obvious. However, the new Transplants Center has still not begun to operate as it should.

A number of possibilities exist in the field of ophthalmology for reducing the length of treatment, improving treatment results, outpatient instead of bed treatment of patients, and so on. However, we must apply far more extensively the method of laser coagulation which enables us to treat a number of eye diseases which previously required surgery. This reduces the risk of surgery and improves the effect of the surgery and reduces the length of hospital treatment.

In the field of cardiology mortality from infarct of the myocardium has been lowered to 20 percent. However, should we be satisfied with this or set ourselves the task of lowering it to 10 percent in the Eighth Five-Year Plan? Here is another problem: Reducing the extent of disability of infarct victims through the application of modern recovery methods aimed at reducing the disability time from 6 to 3-4 or, in some cases, 2 months.

Let us consider gastroenterology as well. Here we have powerful means such as endoscopy and ultrasound diagnosis. We have the possibility to considerably shorten the time for diagnosing tumors and diffusion diseases of the liver and the pancreas and, hence, providing more timely and adequate treatment. We can shorten (from 30-45 to 15 days) the time for the treatment of ulcers through the use of new medicinal means;

Thanks to achievements in the field of immunology we can provide differentiated treatment to patients suffering from chronic liver diseases, and so on.

Hygiene. There is no other area in which the achievements of scientific and technical progress find and should find such extensive application. We must extensively apply new methods and equipment to determine environmental pollution, improve the hygiene of the working environment, reduce morbidity caused by a variety of vocational illnesses, and so on.

We must very seriously consider the application of new methods in the field of dentistry. The fact that after we developed the complex adaptive equipment set other more expensive instruments were used is unexplainable. We must also resolve the problem of the ratio between dentists and dental nurses, and so on.

What should be the end results of all this?

First: Reduce the amount of labor day losses caused by temporary incapacity and permanent disability.

Second: Reduce infant mortality even more sharply (by five percent or more').

Third: Increase the average life span by 2 to 3 years compared with the current level.

Fourth: Insuring effective and factual rather than formal and "quantitative" outpatient treatment through the application of technical progress.

Fifth: Applying proper hygiene standards for work in plants, mines, schools, establishments, and others.

How will all this be achieved?

Before the end of October 1980 we must report on the fulfillment of the obligations we adopted in relation to the National Party Conference and the BCP Central Committee Politburo decision on upgrading the effectiveness of the medical science and the training of medical cadres;

All institutes must formulate clear prospects for the development of their respective disciplines in the Eighth Five-Year Plan--the equipment they will be needing, its expected effectiveness, the sequence in which it should be purchased and applied, the cost of the new apparatus, and so on. Henceforth, the funds at our disposal will be allocated in accordance with the positive changes which will occur in diagnosis, treatment, and so on, in a given area;

The medical cadres must steadily upgrade their training and knowledge and properly master the new apparatus and new methods. We must particularly emphasize the problem of intellectualizing our activities. We must regulate the right to release those who are unwilling to learn or to apply new methods and new equipment. We must eliminate the complacency noted among some of our cadres who, having become assistants, doctors, senior scientific associates, and so on, consider that they should no longer grow.

We must develop the type of approach for the upgrading of cadres according to which everyone will be rated on the basis of the way in which he applies scientific and technical progress in his activities. Cadres unwilling to march in step with modern requirements in the medical academy should, obviously, be released.

We must give serious thought to the following question as well: Why is it that every year we send hundreds of patients to be treated abroad? The time has come to assess the activities of the respective specialists based on the number of patients sent abroad for treatment.

In connection with upgrading the cultural and quality standards of medical services, corresponding member Prof. Dr. Atanas Maleev seriously raised the question of the two-step servicing of patients. This matter is both underestimated and misunderstood. Actually, we cannot speak of the intellectualization of our work all the time that not nurses but doctors take care of the patients.

The overall revision and proper solution of problems related to the number, selection, and training of cadres--physicians, dentists, registered nurses, dental technicians, and so on--is necessary. We must also review the norms governing the availability of beds and their level of utilization, the sanatorium facilities, and so on.

Measures must be taken to insure that the labor effectiveness based on the application of the achievements of contemporary medicine and scientific and technical progress are reflected on the wages of the corresponding specialists. Cadres which apply new and effective developments should be encouraged morally as well by promotions, award of titles, and so on. We must seriously consider the factual value of topics and development of candidate dissertations, rationalization suggestions, and others, a considerable percentage of which are valuable to their authors alone rather than to practical work at large.

The following spoke on the problems raised in the report: Prof. Dr. F. Kalmeyanova, doctor of medical sciences and director of the NIKhPZ [Scientific Research Institute for Hygiene and Occupational Diseases]; Prof. Dr. L. Shindarov, director of the NIZPB; Prof. D. Danchev, dean of the School of Pharmacy; Prof. Dr. El. Paneva, chairman of the academy trade union.

committee; Docent Dr D. Nenov, deputy rector of the Higher Medical Institute in Varna; Prof Dr Sh. Nin'ov, doctor of medical sciences and director of the NIP; Dr Ognyan Ikonomov, secretary of the Komsomol Academic Committee; and Prof Dr K. Popov, deputy dean of the School of Dentistry in Sofia.

Supporting the basic stipulations, assessments, and conclusions contained in the report, the speakers emphasized the readiness of the collective they head to creatively implement the instructions and welcomed the 12th BCP Congress with new and even greater successes in medical science and practice--successes which will be assessed on the basis of new criteria and measurements in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

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POOR QUALITY OF DENTISTRY CRITICIZED

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 23 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Dr Mladenka Dimitrova, chief inspector at the Sofia City State and People's Control Committee, and Dimitur Dimitrov, inspector at the Sofia City State and People's Control Committee: "Organization of the Work in Dental Laboratories in Sofia"]

[Text] The Sofia City State and People's Control Committee and the NZSG [Public Health and Social Welfare] Administration and the Permanent Public Health Commission of the Sofia People's Council investigated the organization of the work of dental laboratories in the capital in terms of the qualitative and prompt manufacturing of artificial dentures.

As a result of the efforts made in recent years the NZSG Administration of the Sofia People's Council successes were achieved in the prompt and high quality manufacturing of artificial dentures. On the basis of the Ministry of Public Health norms Sofia's requirements for dental technicians have been met 100 percent. This is a guarantee for improving the organization and quality of the work in dental laboratories. It is a prerequisite for considerably shortening the time needed for the manufacturing of artificial dentures. However, it has not as yet adequately influenced their quality improvements.

Both dental technicians and dentists are to be blamed for substandard work. The impressions taken are substandard, with bubbles, missing pieces and improperly molded working impressions and the use of unsuitable materials for pontic crowns made of plaster without a preliminary anular abscission [apsustiran] or else with the use of silicone.

Denture areas are poorly prepared with improper filing of the bridge holders and unprepared natural teeth for partial dentures. In many cases the teeth have not been leveled. The area of the plate is not determined in advance in making the first impression for a full plate. This hinders the making of high quality individual trays by the dental technician. The A-line is not established intraorally by the dentist so that the valval area may be closed most precisely, letting the dental technician accomplish this arbitrarily.

The relief chambers are not delineated. Frequently, even if delineated, they are not coordinated with the shape of the torus.

The items made by dental technicians frequently include poorly cast models with air bubbles, and broken and glued parts. Some of the crowns are shorter, longer, or wider and are not always consistent with functional and medical-biological requirements.

The principles governing the manufacturing of bridges are violated. The middle cast parts have a wide chewing surface. Articulation with the opposite teeth is poor and the bridges are not connected with the supporting crowns in a straight line. No leveling is practiced in arranging the teeth for full or partial plates and blockings are not eliminated. The edges of the dentures are not preserved, particularly in the area of the paratuberal spaces, which lowers the functional qualities of removable dentures. In partial dentures the hooks may be poorly bent, placed low and with unfilled and unsafe points. The rules of polymerization technology of plastics and the proper recrystallizing of the crystal grid of the metal are not always observed.

Such weaknesses in denture work are the result of the insufficient training of dentists and dental technicians and the reduced exactingness of the managements of dental polyclinics. Fifty percent of the dental technicians working in the capital have less than 5 years practical experience. Insufficient care is taken to upgrade their skills. The possibilities of the sponsorship movement are not being fully used. Few dental technicians are assigned to attend courses at the School of Dentistry of the Medical Academy.

The official brigade organization of labor (with individual work records) adopted by the laboratories does not promote the desire and interest of the entire brigade to work well--to upgrade its dexterity and professional skills. There is no incentive for reasonable savings since no intra-cost accounting is used.

Coordination between dentists and dental laboratories is not properly organized, as a result of which the patients are not informed on time as to the day and hour of their second visit. The completion of artificial dentures is delayed also by the continuing failure to date the cards despite the instructions contained in the order of the NZSG Administration of the Sofia People's Council.

In order for artificial dentures work in the capital to be improved, the Sofia City State and People's Control Committee has made it incumbent upon the NZSG Administration of the Sofia People's Council to implement a number of measures aimed at improving the organization of the work in dental laboratories and improve the quality of artificial dentures.

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BULGARIA

BRIEFS

STOYCHEV ACTIVITIES--A new housing construction combine has been commissioned in Varna Okrug. It is the latest and largest plant for prefabricated construction materials. Each 75 minutes of the day the conveyor belts of the plant produce prefabricated material for one apartment. The commissioning ceremony was attended by Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee. He pointed out that this new achievement is one more genuine expression of the implementation of the party's socioeconomic program. Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials, read a state council decree on awarding various workers in the collective who participated in the planning and construction of this plant. [AU040955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80]

STOYCHEV OPENS CHEMICAL PLANT--In honor of the forthcoming 9 September holiday, four days before its celebration one of our largest chemical plants was commissioned in Devnya, Varna Okrug. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, inaugurated the plant a few hours ago. The festive meeting was also attended by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and building materials, by Soviet diplomats accredited in Bulgaria and by numerous local leaders and officials of the Okrug. [AU040955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 80]

PEACE PARLIAMENT DELEGATION--At the National Assembly Hall in Sofia, a public meeting took place on 4 September at which the Bulgarian delegation for the forthcoming World Parliament for Peace was elected. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Vladimir Bonev, Misho Mishev, Nacho Papazov and leaders of mass organizations and creative unions attended. The meeting approved the proposed delegation which includes comrades Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Preparatory Committee for the World Parliament for Peace, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 80]

USSR TRADE MINISTER--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Boris Stepanovich Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign

trade of the USSR and Suren Sarukhanov, deputy minister of trade of the USSR. They discussed questions concerning the expansion and intensification of trade and economic relations between the two countries and the implementation of the contractual deliveries on the basis of the exchange of goods protocol for 1980. The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and by Valentin Dyakov, USSR trade delegation to Bulgaria. [Text] [AU071404 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80]

CS0: 2200

PROMINENT CZECH DISSIDENT CHOOSES EXILE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Sep 80 p 25

[Article by -hpr-: "Exodus From Prague"]

[Text] Jiri Lederer has given up. The prominent Prague newspaperman, who spent years in jails and nevertheless remained steadfast in his convictions, has emigrated to the FRG. At last the Prague authorities had found a means of exerting pressure on him to which he could offer no resistance. They threatened to withdraw his Polish wife's residence permit in the CSSR, intimating that it might take as long as 4 years to reunite the family. So the family capitulated and applied, as the authorities had hoped, for an exit permit, which, as is usual, was quickly granted. Now the Prague Ministry of the Interior can cross out another name on its black list and thereby weaken the resistance against the Husak regime. Like perhaps nobody else Jiri Lederer knew how to document the resistance, especially of writers. His "Czech Conversations" with the country's leading authors, many of whom have also gone into exile in the meantime, reveal the motives which kept these intellectuals from giving up and gave them strength to go to jail for their convictions. Now this too belongs to Lederer's past. Last time, in 1977, together with Vaclav Havel and others, he was sentenced to 3 years in jail, partly also because the above-mentioned book published in the FRG, which at the time of his conviction was only in the form of a manuscript. Some people have wondered why Lederer was refusing to accept the offer by the state security authorities to set him free if he left immediately: because it might have been interpreted as an indirect admission of guilt. Vaclav Havel, to whom authorities have made the same immoral proposal, has taken the same position as Lederer. He too remains in jail, under aggravated conditions, but unbroken. Such an attitude cannot but raise unlimited respect even with the expectation that the ultimate end will be emigration. The list of individuals driven from the country is steadily growing and includes prominent names such as that of the writer Pavel Kohout but also of unknown workers such as that of Jan Seba. They all went into exile under pressure even though some of them have formerly applied for an exit permit themselves. In this manner the Prague regime hopes to solve the problem of critical intellectuals. But like Lederer, all newcomers into exile report that those who remain, while depressed and occasionally despairing, are not capitulating. The semi-legal publishers such as "Edice Petlice" continue to publish and even the Charter 77 movement, though weakened, has not been crushed. By showing up the fate of those who remained people like Lederer, who is starting his hard life in exile, remind us that, sometimes, we forget too fast.

'TRIBUNA' GIVES DEFINITION OF 'PRESENT-DAY REVISIONISM'

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36, 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Ladislav Hrzal "The Leprosy of Revisionism"]

[Text] Marxism-Leninism strengthens and develops itself primarily through ideological struggle with its enemies. It fights revisionism especially in evaluating new phenomena in social life and in the development of the workers' movement.

Revisionists present themselves very often as creative Marxists. V.I. Lenin exposed their "creative" approach to Marxism. Since the inception of their work inside the workers' movement, the revisionists have concentrated their "creative" activity on deflating the revolutionary content of Marxism, ignoring the general laws of society and denying the generally valid and validated laws of revolutionary class struggle.

Contemporary revisionist, too, revises and falsifies and tries to deform all aspects of Marxism-Leninism. A scientifically justified critique of revisionism is a necessary prerequisite for the present ideological struggle and is an important part of the communist education of all working people. We must also add that revisionism cannot be defeated once and for all. As long as capitalism exists there will exist socioeconomic and class conditions permitting the repeated emergence and influence of opportunism and revisionism within the workers' movement. Revisionism is an international phenomenon even if it appears in concrete cases to be related to the specificities of this or that country. This specificity of revisionism, which was exposed and scientifically analyzed by V.I. Lenin, is fully demonstrated in the current conditions of the international workers' movement.

Marxists-Leninists are fighting a united front of international revisionism and opportunism encompassing rightwing revisionists, centrists and leftwing revisionist and "heroes" of the revolutionary phase. Although they differ one from another in methods, forms and other peculiarities which cannot be ignored in our criticism, all revisionists agree in their attacks launched from their varied positions on the same anticommunist and anti-Soviet platform. They have one common goal: to undermine the unity

of the international workers' movement as well as the unity of the communist parties in the socialist countries.

V.I. Lenin was the first Marxist in the international workers' movement who was fully aware of the danger of revisionism and opportunism for the workers' movement. He exposed their socioeconomic and ideological-political content, their class and intellectual roots, their function and historic place in the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Through his consistent struggle with revisionism, Lenin served as an example to all communists. He proved in theory and practice that it was impossible to be conciliatory toward the smallest manifestation of renegade activity and toward the attempt to smuggle bourgeois ideology into the workers' movement.

The 14th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee reiterated that revisionism and opportunism can be compared to weeds: even if torn out of the ground, they have a tendency to reappear after a while. They exploit shortcomings, mistakes and questions which are not immediately answered; they exploit every situation where new answers involving risks are being sought. Their activity is always on the rise when class struggle on the global scale sharpens.

The most effective guarantee against the recidivism of revisionism and rightwing opportunism, regardless of where and in what form they appear, is the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, its consistent application in practice, and the strengthening of the action and ideological unity of the party.

In the ideological sphere we cannot permit unprincipled attitudes, liberalism, and indifference toward the principles governing our policy. The historic experiences of our communist party and, in the first place, of the CPSU, testify to the ability of the workers' movement and its revolutionary avant-garde to resist both opportunism and revisionism as well as all forms of bourgeois ideology and to develop Marxist-Leninist ideology creatively. The defeat of revisionism and bourgeois ideology in our country in the 1968-1969 period fully confirmed that the fate of socialism in a given country depends on the correct policy of the communist party, its ability to use creative and undogmatic methods in applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism to the solution of various tasks in building a socialist society.

Even the smallest departures from the Leninist principles of criticism of revisionism and opportunism, the smallest manifestation of liberalism, can have disastrous effects on the development of a socialist society and can lead to complications, to the loss of momentum, to attempts by the bourgeoisie to slow down the march forward and to stop revolutionary development. It was no accident that the 15th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee emphatically reiterated that a consistent application of the lesson from a crisis development in the party and country in the period following the 14th CPCZ Congress has great significance in the struggle for Marxist-Leninist unity of the party and in the struggle against various forms of revisionism and opportunism. The lesson, reconfirmed at the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses, has been a permanent source of inspiration for our work, an example of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism in our conditions.

DEVELOPMENT, TRENDS IN PEOPLE'S NAVY OUTLINED

STUTTGART MARINE-RUNDSCHAU in German Vol 77 No 8, Aug 80 pp 475-484

[Article by Peter Joachim Lapp, East-West editorial staff, DEUTSCHLANDFUNK:
"The GDR People's Navy"]

[Text] 1. The First Maritime Formations: From the Maritime Police to the
Naval Forces of the National People's Army [NVA] (1950-1956)

In February 1950, at the direction of Soviet Russia, a "Maritime Police
Administration"¹ was established in the GDR Ministry of the Interior; on
15 June 1950 it was elevated to "Main Administration for the Maritime
Police" (HVS) by resolution of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The SED named then General Inspector of the People's Police Waldemar Verner
director of this HVS.² The actual birthdate of the GDR Navy is 15 June 1950.

The new formation, which was designated as the Maritime Police, was first
of all supposed to help secure the coast. At the time, the emphasis in
this connection was on land-based sealing off of the coast/border with the
help of small boats and coast guard stations. The beginning was modest:

In the early days the Maritime Police was able to use only three old hopper
cars from the earlier Wehrmacht; not until summer 1951 did the government
make 150 horses available in order to improve mobility in the coastal strips.³
Later on the partially mounted Maritime Police did, of course, also obtain
boats from the fleet of the old navy which the Soviets had conquered and
no longer wished to use themselves. In this we are talking about patrol
boats, mine-hunters and demolition boats.

With the creation of the "Garrisoned People's Police" (KVP) on 1 July 1952
a "People's Maritime Police" developed out of the Maritime Police. At the
same time, the GDR also began building seaborne border security forces.
The Maritime Police and the People's Maritime Police, respectively, starting
in mid-1952, gave the "Maritime Border Guards: coastal patrol boats, the
People's Maritime Guards then concentrated on keeping shipping lanes and the
fishing regions free of mines.⁴

In addition, the People's Maritime Police had to look after "general security tasks." The People's Maritime Police and Maritime Border Guards were obliged to work together closely, both formations provided each other with mutual support, primarily in respect to "protecting the sea border."

Effective 1952, the People's Maritime Police received the first larger ships from domestic shipyards:

By 1956 the Stralsund Shipyard and the Peenewerft in Wolgast delivered a total of 12 Habicht class (I and II) minelayers and sweepers (MLR). The MLP's were strongly reminiscent of the minehunters (M 40 and M 43, respectively) of the wartime navy. Technical specifications: Habicht I class was developed in the period 1952 to 1954 and displaced 480-500 tons at 15.8 knots. The type had 1 8.5-cm cannon, 4 2.5-cm antiaircraft guns, depth charge throwers and mines. The Habicht II class was built between 1954 and 1956, it displaced 650 tons at 15-17 knots and had the same armament as Habicht I.⁵

Moreover, in the first half of the 1950's the People's Maritime Police acquired about 40 demolition boats of the Schwalbe class (75 tons; Engelbrecht, Berlin-Koepenick), and about 100 "coastal patrol boats" of the Tuemmler/Delphin class and the Sperber class (50-78 tons; Engelbrecht and Peenewerft) strengthened inshore coastal protection.

The Ernst Thaelmann, a former Danish fishery protection vessel (the Hvidbjænen) was both training and flagship of the People's Maritime Police during those years; it became part of the wartime navy during the German occupation of the Kingdom of Denmark in 1940 and served as an auxiliary ship (The Dorsch); in 1945 it finally became part of the Soviet spoils of war. The 1,050-ton ship was then given to the People's Maritime Police by the Soviets and in 1953-1954 it was rebuilt at the Neptun Shipyard in Rostock.⁶ With a skeleton crew of about 40 men the "Ernst Thaelmann" was able to accommodate about 80 naval officer candidates who completed their practical training there.

Since 7 January 1952 there has been a "Naval Officer Training Facility" of the Maritime Police and People's Maritime Police, respectively, in Stralsund.⁷

In the mid-1950's the SED was in a position to draw on a nucleus of naval officers, thus permitting the establishment of regular naval forces. Except for a few former lower ranking naval officers from the wartime navy who occupied staff positions in the People's Maritime Police, these "cadres" no longer had any war experience.

2. The NVA's Naval Forces (1956-1960)

After the formation of the NVA and a Ministry for National Defense the "Administration for Naval Forces" began its work in this ministry on

1 March 1956. The squadrons, units and formations of the new naval forces of the NVA were to be established in their basic outline by 1 July. Since the People's Maritime Police had the responsibility of inshore security tasks and guaranteeing the protection of the sea border, the tasks of the NVA naval forces were expanded: Under the direction of the Baltic Red Banner fleet the GDR Navy was to become one part of the united Baltic Sea Fleet of the Warsaw Pact and receive "combat tasks" throughout the Baltic Sea.

For this reason cooperation between GDR forces and the Soviet fleet and--secondarily--the Polish navy now took on increased importance: In June 1957 the first joint tactical exercise of the three fleets took place under the command of the chief of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet; additional joint maneuvers followed.

In 1969 an officer in the People's Navy offered the following assessment of the first phase of cooperation:

"In the framework of the allied socialist fleets, in the first years of their existence the NVA's naval forces solved important tasks of securing and safeguarding which were essential for temporary support and for the development of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet naval forces in order to jointly repulse and destroy any enemy at sea. They had to be in a position to guarantee all kinds of defense in their sector and at the same time organize an adequate system for safeguarding and supplying their own and allied fleet forces. This objective was the beginning of the systematic cooperation between the allied fleets."¹⁰

Then the regular GDR Navy also began to practice interaction between land, air and sea forces and to test, above all else, landings via sea "under real combat conditions."¹¹

In order to fulfill this clearly expanded objective, the USSR delivered to the GDR Navy ships and boats that it had manufactured.

In December 1956 the GDR naval forces received the first "superships": frigates of the Soviet Riga type.¹²

Toward the end of the 1950's the GDR Navy had 4 or 5 of these 1,200-ton escort vessels; it identified them as "coastal patrol ships" (KSS). Some of the frigates were later decommissioned because of explosions on board; in 1980 there is just one KSS left in the fleet according to data in the new edition of Weyer.¹³

In the period 1957-1958 10 new minelayers and sweepers of the Krake class were built at the Peenewerft in Wolgast to replace the MLR's of the Habicht class. Technical data: 650 tons, 18 knots, 1 8.5-cm, 10 2.5-cm antiaircraft guns, depth charge launchers, mines. Four of these MLR's of the Krake class stayed in the fleet until the mid-1970's.¹⁴

In October-November 1957 the GDR Navy took possession of several high-speed torpedo boats of the Soviet P 4 and P 6 types (50-75 tons, 2 TR [torpedo tubes]).¹⁵

On 1 January 1957 Vice Admiral Waldemar Verner became chief of the naval forces; he replaced Rear Admiral F. Scheffler who had held this post since March 1956. W. Verner already was chief of the Maritime Police and the People's Maritime Police, respectively.

On 1 August 1959 the SED transferred command of the GDR naval forces to Rear Admiral Wilhelm Ihm, a position which he has held to this day, interrupted only by a training tour in the USSR.¹⁶

At the beginning of the 1960's the coastal patrol ships and the high-speed torpedo boats comprised the "nucleus of the combat forces" of the GDR naval forces. Without submarines and naval pilots the GDR naval might have remained nothing but a coastal approaches navy with limited tasks.

1. The People's Navy in the 1960's

On 19 October 1960 the "GDR National Defense Council" (Walter Ulbricht, chairman), decided to give the name "People's Navy" to the GDR naval forces. The GDR Navy has had this new name since 3 November 1960. At the same time, it was resolved in the future to give ships and boats in the People's Navy (VM) proper names "which correspond to the revolutionary traditions of the German workers movement and socialist reconstruction work in the GDR."¹⁷ The VM also received a new official flag with this resolution.

Following the sealing off measures in Berlin on 13 August 1961 the VM was also given "full responsibility" for the direct protection of the GDR's sea border. Up to that time the Maritime Border Guard and the coastal Border Brigade of the Border Guards had been responsible for that. Then the GDR minister for national defense put the coastal Border Brigade under the command of the head of the VM, effective 1 November 1961.¹⁸

This Border Brigade has the following tasks according to its commander's statements:

"The coastal Border Brigade must, according to conditions of the seasons and the tourist traffic, which is becoming increasingly greater every year.... guarantee flawless safeguarding of the sea border. The members of the coastal Border Brigade are responsible for securing the GDR sea border, including consistent use of firearms against the enemies of our state."¹⁹

"Enemies of the state" are, in the first place, those who violate the border, those GDR citizens who turn their backs on the republic.

At the end of 1962 the VM started training crews on "high-speed rocket boats" of the Soviet Osa type.

In 1964 the fleet received the first units of this then very modern type.

Also in 1962 the VM established its first landing units: The Peenewerft in Wolgast, starting in summer 1962, delivered "medium landing ships" of the Robbe type (600 tons, 12 knots, 2 4.5-cm, 4 2.5-cm guns). The same shipyard had also been building "small landing ships" of the Labo type (200 tons, 10 knots, 4 2.5-cm guns) since 1961. In the course of the 1960's the VM received 6 Robbe and 12 Labo type vessels which were kept in service until the end of the 1970's.

In the period 1962-1963 the Pennewerft delivered the first submarine chasers to the VM: the GDR model of the Hal type replaced older Soviet boats of the SO 1 type.

The VM's new submarine chasers (300 tons, 25 knots, 4 3-cm guns, 4 anti-submarine rocket launchers)--a total of 25 were delivered--are still the backbone of the submarine defense forces.²⁰

The rapid buildup of the fleet, the acquisition of a high-speed rocket boat flotilla, the establishment of submarine chaser and landing units placed high demands on the command of the VM. In the first few years there were substantial deficiencies in training; the fleet chief often vigorously criticized "insufficient results" in combat training and in political education. Chiefly in the first half of the 1960's there were numerous accidents in the fleet itself.

The chief of the VM said at the beginning of 1964:

"The tendencies, which have not yet been totally overcome in some comrades, toward embellishment, presumption and subjective interpretation of commands by superiors and of resolutions by the party leadership hinder us in our work."²¹

And 2 years later Wilhelm Ehm said:

"The requirement to make military order and discipline and the observance of service regulations in daily work was not fully realized in the period 1964-1965. ...After all, in various units there was still a lack of tight organization in daily service. ...The training of our young officers also requires...overcoming a number of deficiencies and weaknesses in the process of academic work."²²

Toward the end of the 1960's, however, the greatest training deficiencies in the VM appear to have been remedied, the command of the VM tackled more vigorously than before the task of gearing the level of the GDR Navy to its Soviet ally. At the same time the political education of the members of the VM was again speeded up. Wilhelm Ehm, who meanwhile had become vice admiral, wanted to be assured that, among other things, the following beliefs were solidly established:

"Educating the members of the VM to have unbridled hate toward the imperialist class enemy and its helpers. ...Only in the unity of boundless devotion in respect to the party, solidarity vis-a-vis comrades in arms and deep hate toward the class enemy are our comrades capable of fulfilling ...their class mandate decisively and under all conditions."23

At the end of the decade the VM had about 19,000 men, approximately 300 ships and boats, a helicopter squadron and 2 coastal rocket detachments.

The make up of the fleet (without auxiliary ships) was as follows in 1969:²⁴

Table 1: VM Fleet in 1969

- 4 frigates/coastal patrol ships, USSR Riga type, 1,200 tons, 28 knots, 3 10-cm, 4 3.7-cm guns. 2 TR's, 4 antisubmarine rocket launchers, 50 mines
- 10 mine hunters/minelayers and sweepers (MLR's), Krake class, 650 tons, 18 knots, 1 8.5-cm, 10 2.5-cm guns, 4 depth charge throwers, 30 mines
- 25 submarine chasers, Hai class, 300 tons, 25 knots, 4 2.5-cm guns, 4 anti-submarine rocket launchers
- 6 mine hunters/minelayers and sweepers (MLR's), Habicht (I) class, 500 tons, 17 knots, 1 8.5-cm, 8 2.5-cm guns, 4 depth charge throwers, 18 mines
- 6 mine hunters/mine layers and sweepers (MLR's), Habicht (II) class, 550 tons, 17 knots, 2 5.7-cm, 8 2.5-cm guns, 4 depth charge throwers, 20 mines
- 6 medium landing ships, Robbe class, 600 tons, 12 knots, 2 4.5-cm, 4 2.5-cm guns
- 12 small landing ships, Labo class, 200 tons, 10 knots, 4 2.5-cm guns
- 35 high-speed torpedo boats, USSR P4/P6 type, 50/75 tons, 42/45 knots, 2 TR's, 4 2.5-cm guns
- 12 high-speed rocket boats, USSR Osa type, 200 tons, 35 knots, 4 launchers for short-range rockets ("Styx"/SS-N-2), 4 2.5-cm guns
- 12 light high-speed torpedo boats, Iltis class, 20 tons, 30 knots, 2 stern TR's
- 16 submarine chasers, USSR type SO 1, 215 tons, 28 knots, 4 2.5-cm guns, 4 antisubmarine rocket launchers, mines
- 50 demolition boats, Schwalbe class, 50 tons
- 48 patrol boats, Sperber class, 56 tons

45 patrol boats, Tuemmler/Delphin class, 50 tons

4. The VM from 1970 to the Present

a) Part of the United Baltic Sea Fleets of the Warsaw Pact

Since their existence, the GDR naval forces have been part of the united Baltic Sea Fleets of the Warsaw Pact, they are under the supreme command of the Baltic Sea fleets in Leningrad. In this connection, there is the following statement in a standard work on GDR national defense:

"The VM fulfills its mandate in solid brotherhood of arms with the Soviet Baltic Red Banner Fleet.... The common interest in maritime protection of the socialist Baltic Sea states determines the position of the VM in this fleet alliance, both in respect to uniform armament and equipment, organization and structure, deployment, training and education, and to political and military leadership."²⁵

The Soviets' Baltic Red Banner Fleet functions officially as the great mentor for the VM within this alliance. Interaction between the united Baltic Sea fleets is constantly practiced; the intensity of maritime common concerns is often praised.

Rear Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, deputy of the head of the VM and director of the Political Administration in the GDR naval forces, said in 1975:

"In the past 20 years such a deep friendship has developed between the three Baltic Sea fleets that today it is considered perfectly normal to carry out combat and operative-tactical training on the basis of uniform documents. It has also become a matter of fact that in the course of exercises and maneuvers, depending on the situation and task, the participating forces function in mixed groupings and are led by the chiefs of staff of either the BRF (Baltic Red Banner Fleet, editor), the PSKF (Polish Navy, or the VM."²⁶

Generally, Soviet maritime interests, Soviet naval strategy and tactics and the level of Soviet naval arms define the objective, the field of action and service in the Baltic Sea fleets.

The VM even adopts the most important regulations of the Soviet fleet; all technical standards, the basic teaching materials and fundamental documents of all kinds from the Soviet navy are adopted by the VM or used as a basis for its own documents. Even the staff service regulation of the Soviet fleet is, as it says, "used" in the VM.²⁷

b) Organization of the VM

The chief of the VM is Wilhelm Ehm, who--with the rank of admiral--is simultaneously deputy GDR defense minister. He is in charge of the "VM

6. 1st Flotilla (Peenumuende)
7. 2nd Flotilla (Sassnitz)
8. 4th Flotilla (Warnemuende)
9. 6th Flotilla (Bug)
10. Independent units: coastal Border Brigade
11. Independent departments
12. Brigades
13. including high-speed rocket boat/high-speed torpedo boat brigades
14. VM rearguard service
15. Detachments
16. including--minelaying and sweeping detachment (1st Flotilla/4th Flotilla)
17. Landing ship detachment (1st Flotilla)
18. Submarine chaser detachment (1st Flotilla/4th Flotilla)
19. Coastal patrol ship detachment (4th Flotilla)

c) Structure of the VM

At present the VM has 181 fighting units (ships and boats) and 32 training and auxiliary ships (excluding the vessels of the GST and the Maritime Hydrographic Service/SHD of the GDR).²⁹

Frigates/Coastal Patrol Ships (KSS)

The fleet has two frigates (KSS) of the Soviet Koni type, the KSS Rostock and the KSS Berlin (put into service in July 1978 and May 1979, respectively). These ships displace 1,800 tons (standard) and have missile armament (2 SA-N-4), 4 7.6-cm, 4 3-cm guns, 2 antisubmarine rocket launchers and mines.³⁰

The VM designates the KSS's as "multipurpose fighting ships" whose primary tasks consist in repulsing attacks by high-speed boats and air attacks and in combating submarines.³¹

The acquisition of at least one additional unit of the Koni class from the USSR is expected.

Data in the 1979-1981 edition of Weyer indicate that the fleet also still has one frigate of the Riga type.³²

High-Speed Rocket Boats

Since 1964 the VM has had in its fleet high-speed missile and rocket boats of the Soviet Osa type. Today there are supposed to be a total of 15 high-speed rocket boats (12 of the Osa I type, 3 of the Osa II type). The units have four launchers for floating target short-range rockets (SS-N-2a) and 4 3-cm antiaircraft guns. Officers of the VM termed the high-speed rocket boats the "cost combat-effective" boats that they have. Tasks: To fight and destroy with "concentrated blows" the enemy's surface vessels, escorts and landing detachments.³³

Command" in Rostock. Within the VM a "Political Administration" takes care of implementing the influence of the SED. The organization of the VM is given in Chart 1.

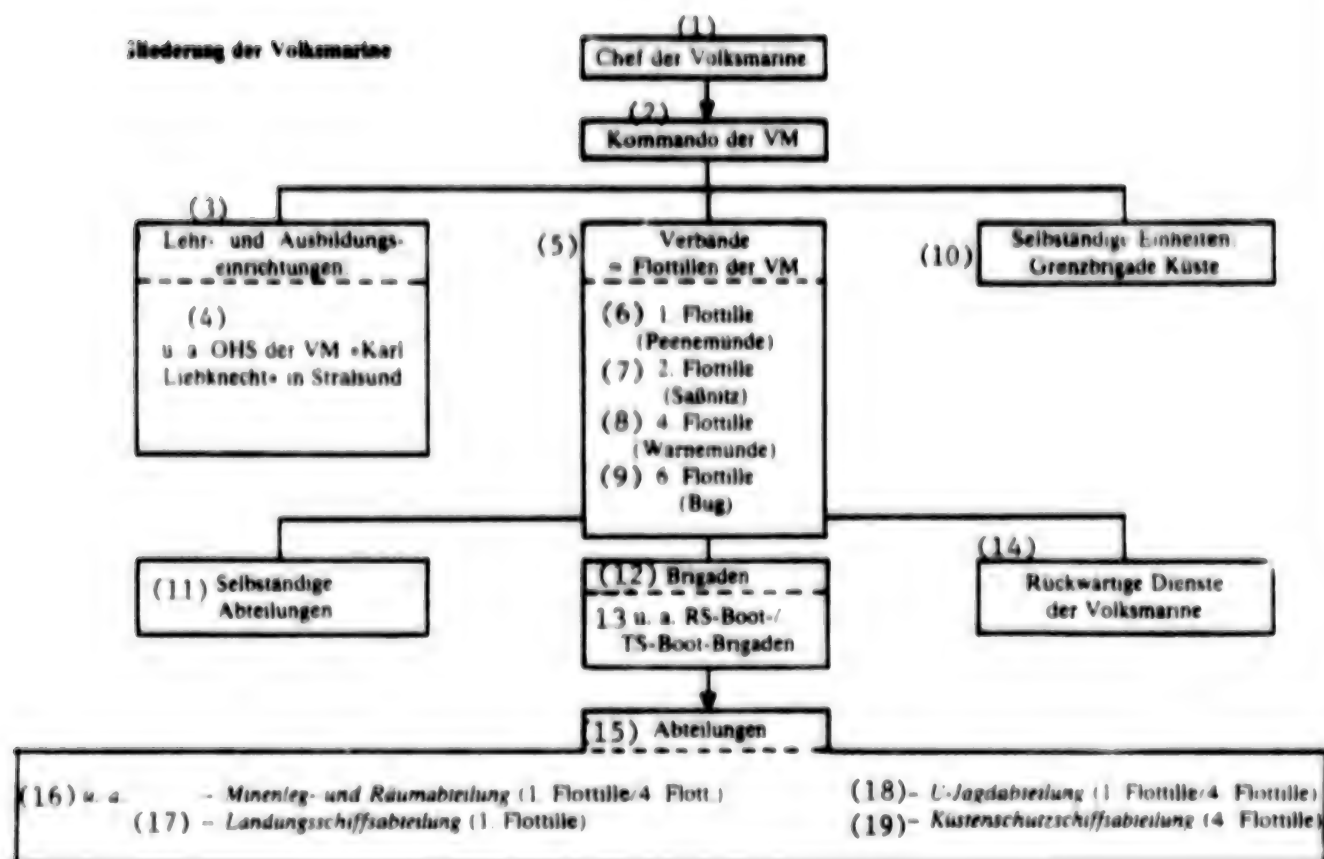


Chart 1. Organization of the VM

Key:

1. Chief of the VM
2. VM Command
3. Instruction and training facilities:
4. including, the Karl Liebknecht Advanced School for Officers in Stralsund
5. Squadrons = VM flotillas

The high-speed rocket boats are now out of date, but there are reports indicating that the electronic equipment (fire-direction equipment for rockets) is to be modernized in 1980.³⁴

High-Speed Torpedo Boats/Light High-Speed Torpedo Boats

At the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's the VM introduced high-speed torpedo boats of the Soviet Zherzhen type. At present, 18 vessels of this class seem to be in service in the fleet. The high-speed torpedo boats displace 145 tons and carry 4 53.3-cm TR's and 4 3-cm guns. They, too, are obviously going to be modernized this year.

The VM's high-speed torpedo boats are charged with attacking enemy surface vessels and with operating individually or even in groups in the process.³⁵

In addition to the high-speed torpedo boats the VM has "light high-speed torpedo boats" (LTS) which are domestically produced.

In 1962 the Iltis type (30 tons, 2 TA 53.3 h, 45 knots, was introduced, with approximately 10 of them still in service today.

Since 1973 the GDP has been building a new type of LST: the Libelle class which is also 30 tons. Armament: 2 53.3-cm TR's and 2 2.3-cm antiaircraft guns, 40 knots.³⁶ There are now about 30 LTS's of this type in the fleet.

Mine Hunters

Since 1967-1968 the Peenewerft in Wolgast has been building so-called "mine hunters and demolition ships" (MSR) to replace the MLR's of the Krake class. These MSR's, which have been identified as being in the Kondor class, have been joining the fleet since 1969.

Since then, the VM has received about 50 of this type which can be divided into two subclasses: the VM distinguishes between the coastal MSR (Kondor I) and an oceangoing MSR (Kondor II). The coastal MSR (20 units) are primarily used in outpost service in the coastal Border Brigade and have less armament than the oceangoing type; furthermore they are 2 meters shorter. The oceangoing MSR's (Kondor II) displace 245 tons and have 6 2.5-cm antiaircraft guns (water displacement varies only slightly in the coastal type), these MSR's have the primary job of hunting enemy mines and destroying them.³⁷

The Kondor class MSR's are more or less the VM's standard type; it appears that they will continue to be built. The 1979-1981 edition of Weyer records 52 units.³⁸

Submarine Chasers

Today the fleet still has only submarine chasers of the Hai class (produced in the GDR since 1962-1963). The smaller Soviet submarine chasers of the SO 1 type have been decommissioned in the meantime.

The Hail class displaces 300 tons and carries 4 antisubmarine rocket launchers and 4 3-cm antiaircraft guns. Some 14 submarine chasers are said to be still in service.³⁹ With appropriate rebuilding these submarine chasers can also take on mines.⁴⁰

There are first reports of the new construction of a larger submarine chaser in the GDR.⁴¹

Landing Ships

The VM has approximately 12 landing ships of the Frosch class in service today; they were built at the Pennewerft between 1975 and 1979. This larger landing ship type displaces 1,950 tons, or 4,000 tons loaded, has 4 5.7-cm and 4 3-cm antiaircraft guns (more recently antisubmarine rocket launchers are said to have been installed) and can take 12 tanks on board.

Some 10 additional vessels of a new landing ship designated as the Eidechse class are under construction at the same shipyard.⁴² The medium-size and small landing ships of the Robbe and Labo classes are no longer in service.

Other Ships

Since 1976 the VM has owned a rather large training ship, the Wilhelm Pieck, built in Poland (Wodnik type) with a displacement of 1,800 tons and armament of 2 3-cm and 4 2.5-cm antiaircraft guns. The ship goes on foreign cruises with VM officer candidates on board; in summer 1979 the Wilhelm Pieck, together with a salvage and rescue ship, appeared for the first time in warm waters (Mediterranean/Black Sea).

In addition, the fleet still has the salvage and rescue ship Otto von Guericke, 5 tenders and repair ships, 3 tankers, 2 net layers, 3 salvage tugs, 2 icebreakers, 3 training ships (former MLR's) and 6 training boats, 2 torpedo recovery boats and 3 "measuring ships."⁴³

Independent Formations of the VM

The coastal Border Brigade numbers about 3,000 men who secure the GDR's sea border in 8 boat groups and in the border coastal service in 12 battalions on land (including training units).⁴⁵

In addition, the VM has "aerial forces." Currently there is a helicopter squadron for antisubmarine defense, coastal observation and sea reconnaissance; it is equipped with helicopters of the Soviet Mi-8 type. The pilots are naval officers.⁴⁶

Furthermore, there is a "coastal artillery" with two coastal rocket detachments.

A "naval infantry" is apparently being developed. The Ernst Moritz Arndt motorized rifle regiment 29 in Prora on Ruegen, which for a long time

has been in the process of being trained for landing operations,⁴⁷ could be elevated to this.

d) VM Training and Personnel

The highest internal training facility of the VM is the Karl Liebknecht Advanced School for Officers in Stralsund. Young men are trained here in a 4-year course of study to become VM officers. Divided into two sections for budding naval officers and for future officers in the engineering service, the officer candidates undergo in 4 "years of instruction," interrupted only by practical training on board, qualitatively excellent training which concludes with promotion to lieutenant and the awarding of the (civilian) professional designation of "advanced school engineer."⁴⁸

Following the completion of their training, the young lieutenants of the VM may consider themselves as part of the naval officer corps which comprises about 1,800 men; this corps considers itself to be the elite of the VM and also of the NVA.

Additional studies either at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden and/or at Soviet naval academies prepare them for use as staff and flag officers, respectively.

Training centers for "sailor specialists" and noncommissioned officers in the VM are the two fleet schools in Parow (near Stralsund) and in Kuehlungsborn.

Training to be a career officer in the VM involves two stages: First, completing a 5- or 10-month long course of study, respectively, at the fleet school, followed by promotion to Petty Officer 3rd Class. Then, at the earliest, after 2 to 3 years of service as a noncommissioned officer a career officer's course of study of 3 to 6 months can be taken which ends with promotion to Petty Officer 1st Class (corresponds to boatswain/sargeant).⁴⁹

The VM has six service careers. These are the nautical, technical, coastal service, administrative, medical and legal (military judicial service) careers.⁵⁰

The personnel of the VM numbers about 17,000 men, including 1,800 officers.⁵¹

Outlook for the 1980's

The addition of extremely modern frigates of Soviet manufacture, the expansion of the landing fleet and the broadened tasks of the naval helicopter forces have undoubtedly increased the capabilities for using the VM. In the event of a conflict the VM, together with the Soviet fleet, is in a position to carry out landings and undertake offensive actions on foreign coasts.

In addition, strongly intensified training of the VM is to be noted. In connection with this the VM command still displays verbal aggressiveness which, given the mood of detente in Europe, has to be a source of amazement. At the end of 1979 Admiral Wilhelm Ehm said:

"...the introduction of new weapons and technology also (requires) new tactical methods of use..., which...can only be... tested in practice at sea. ...Intensive combat training at sea is hard training that is thoroughly prepared, designed to be combatlike, is rigidly controlled, with the use of opportunities for developing skills and capabilities and with exhaustive use of all educational potential. ...Combat training at sea must...to the highest possible degree reflect the harshness, complicated nature and the dynamics of combat actions to be anticipated at sea, it must make it possible for all participants to experience them, and it must thus promote combat-oriented thought and behavior." 53

In the 1980's, too, however, the most important task of the VM remains securing the GDR's own sea border which is about 360 km long (surveillance of the air and sea space) and hindering the "flight from the republic" on the part of GDR citizens via the sea.

The GDR VM might thus remain a pure "coastal outpost navy" which can move only in the wake of the Soviet fleet.

The VM fleet had the following composition in 1979:

Table 2: VM Fleet in 1979⁵²

- 2 frigates/KSS, USSR Koni type, 1,800 tons, 32 knots, 4 7.6-cm, 4 32-cm guns, 2 SA-N-4 antiaircraft rockets, 2 antisubmarine rocket launchers, mines
- 1 frigate/KSS, USSR Riga type, 1,200 tons, 28 knots, 3 10-cm, 4 3.7-cm guns
2 TR's 53.3, 4 antisubmarine rocket launchers, mines
- 52 mine hunters/minehunting and demolition ships (MSR), 245 tons, 21 knots
2 to 5 2.5-cm guns (Kondor class I/II)
- 15 high-speed rocket boats, USSR Osa type, 200 tons, 36 knots 4 SS-N-2a short-range floating target rockets, 4 3-cm guns
- 14 submarine chasers, Hai class, 300 tons, 25 knots (?), 4 3-cm guns, 4 antisubmarine rocket launchers
- 18 high-speed torpedo boats, USSR Zherzhen type, 145 tons, 40 knots, 4 3-cm guns, 4 TR's 53.3
- 30 light high-speed torpedo boats, Libelle class, 30 tons, 40 knots, 2 2.3-cm guns, 2 TR's 53.3

- 10) 11 anti high-speed torpedo boats, Litin class, 25 tons, 45 knots, 2 1A 57-mm.
- 11) patrol boats, KA 121 class, 25 tons, 2 machine guns (15 knots).
- 12) landing ships, French class, 1,950 tons, 4 57-mm, 4 30-mm guns, 12 tanks, 800 tone load (18 knots).

FOOTNOTES

1. Wilhelm Ehm, "The Development of the People's Navy of the NVA," MILITAERGESCHICHTE, Vol 18, No 4, 1979, p 406.
2. Chronological Table of the Military History of the GDR 1949-1968, East Berlin, 1969, p 18.
3. Heinrich Jordt, "25 Years GDR--25 Years Successful Guarding of the GDR Sea Border," MILITAERWESEN, Vol 18, No 10, 1974, p 99.
4. Wilhelm Ehm, op. cit., p 407.
5. VOLKSARMEE (NVA Weekly Newspaper), No 9, 1980 (Military Equipment Lexicon, Type Table).
6. Since scrapped; cf. ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU (of the NVA), No 10, 1979.
7. Chronological Table, op. cit., p 28.
8. Wilhelm Ehm, op. cit., p 408.
9. Chronological Table, op. cit., p 92.
10. Peter Barth (Frigate captain in the People's Navy command), "Concerning the Contribution of the People's Navy of the NVA as a Part of the Allied Socialist Baltic Sea Fleets For the Protection of Socialism and Peace," in "For the Reliable Defense of the GDR. Articles On the Development of the NVA And the System of Socialist National Defense," edited by a collective of authors, East Berlin, 1969, p 188.
11. Ibid, p 188.
12. Chronological Table, op. cit., p 81.
13. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981," p 66 f.
14. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1975-1976," p 50 f.
15. Chronological Table, op. cit., p 98.

16. Wilhelm Ehm has since become an admiral and PhD. He was awarded the doctorate at the GDR Institute for Military History--together with three staff officers of the People's Navy--from his own service branch (16 March 1978).
17. Chronological Table, op. cit., p 148. See also: Wilhelm Ehm, "The Honorary Name 'People's Navy' Is A Symbol and Obligation For Us," MARINEWESEN, Vol 9, No 11, 1970, p 1,283 ff.
18. Wilhelm Ehm, "The Development of the People's Navy," op. cit., p 410.
19. Heinrich Jordt, "On Watch Along the GDR Sea Border," MARINEWESEN, Vol 5, No 3, 1966, p 352 ff.
20. Data in: Wilhelm Ehm, "The Development of the People's Navy," op. cit., p 409 ff; "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1968"; "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981"; VOLKSARMEE, No 9, 1980; Thomas M. Forster, "NVA--The Army of the Soviet Zone," 3rd edition, Cologne, 1966-1967, p 112 ff; "The NVA. An Anti-White Book On the Military In the GDR," edited by the Military Policy Study Group, Reinbek Near Hamburg, 1976, p 82; Peter Barth, VOLKSMARINE, op. cit., p 202 ff; "NVA--GDR National People's Army In Key Words," revised by Ulrich Ruehmland, 5th edition, Bonn, 1978, p 266 ff; Thomas M. Forster, "The NVA--Key Part In GDR National Defense," 5th edition, Cologne, 1979, p 267 ff.
21. Wilhelm Ehm, "The New Training Year Makes Greater Demands," MARINEWESEN, Vol 3, No 1, 1964, p 6 ff.
22. Wilhelm Ehm, "The Tasks for 1965-1966 Require Great Effort And The Greatest Personal Involvement," MARINEWESEN, Vol 5, No 1, 1966, p 14 ff.
23. Wilhelm Ehm, "The Tasks Of The People's Navy In The 20th Year Of The GDR," MARINEWESEN, Vol 8, No 1, 1969, p 9 f.
24. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1969-1970," p 38 ff.
25. Peter Barth, "People's Navy," in "For The Reliable Defense Of The GDR," op. cit., p 180 f.
26. Guenter Kutzschebauch, "Solidly United On The Same Course," MILITAERWESEN, Vol 19, No 5, 1975, p 101.
27. J. Endler (corvette captain in the People's Navy), "Make General Use Of The Experiences Of The Soviet Navy!," MILITAERWESEN, Vol 21, No 12, 1977, p 28. "Learning from the Soviet Union means learning to win," a saying that is still an official doctrine today in the GDR armed forces.

28. Sources: Thomas M. Forster, "NVA," 5th edition, op. cit., p 141; Rudolf Gerstaecker and Horst Bohnhardt, "Sailors' ABC," 2nd edition, East Berlin, 1978, p 48.
29. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981," p 66 ff; the SHD is integrated in the People's Navy, the director of the Service is a sea captain of the People's Navy.
30. Cf. type description in: Ulrich-Joachim Schulz-Torge, "New Soviet Frigate With Missile Armament: The Koni Class," MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 75, No 6, 1978, p 402 ff.
31. Peter Barth, "People's Navy," op. cit., p 189.
32. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981," p 66 f; this information is of course in dispute; according to MARINE-RUNDSCHAU information, Vol 75, No 3, 1978, p 192, the last unit of the Riga class went out of service in summer 1977.
33. Peter Barth, "People's Navy," op. cit., p 202 f.
34. MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 76, No 9, 1979, p 593.
35. Peter Barth, "People's Navy," op. cit., p 189.
36. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981, p 68 f; cf. also: Siegfried Breyer, "Modernization of the People's Navy," MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 74, No 7, 1977, p 359 ff.
37. VOLKSARMEE, No 46, 1979, also in Siegfried Breyer, op. cit., p 361.
38. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981," p 68 f.
39. Ibid, p 68 f.
40. Peter Barth, "People's Navy, op. cit., p 203 f.
41. "Weyer's Fleet Pocketbook 1979-1981," p 66 f.
42. Ibid, p 68 f.
43. Ibid, p 68 f.
44. MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 75, No 3, 1978, p 192
45. "NVA in Key Words," op. cit., p 270
46. Dieter Flohr, Robert Rosentreter and Peter Seemann, "People's Navy On Watch, Text and Picture Volume," East Berlin, 1979, p 91.

47. MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 76, No 2, 1979, p 124.
48. K. Schulz (captain at sea the People's Navy), "'Karl Liebknecht' Advanced School for Officers--Cadre Forge Of The People's Navy," MILITAERWESEN, Vol 19, No 12, 1975, p 98 ff; Dieter Flohr, "Ways To Lieutenant," in "Shipping Yearbook 1978," East Berlin, 1978, p 92 ff.
49. "Military Service. Why? When? Where? How? Questions And Answers," edited by a collective of authors under the direction of Major Gen Richard Richter, 1st edition, East Berlin, 1977, p 226.
50. Gerstaecker and Bohnhardt, "Sailors' ABC," op. cit., p 49.
51. MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Vol 75, No 3, 1978, p 192
52. Excluding training and auxiliary ships, "Weyer 1979-1981," p 66 ff.
53. Wilhelm Ehm, "Intensifying Combat Training At Sea Increases The Fleet's Combat Preparedness," MILITAERWESEN, Vol 23, No 11, 1979, p 4 ff.

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RED CROSS COMMISSIONS EXAMINE HEALTH SITUATION IN MINES

Prevention of Pneumoconioses

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian Jul 80 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Docent Petre Manu, head of the Department of Labor Medicine and the Bucharest Occupational Disease Clinic]

[Text] The presence of dust containing a high percentage of silicon dioxide in the atmosphere of work places is the risk factor in the incidence of pneumoconioses. In such cases the pneumoconiosis that occurs is silicosis, an acute form of pneumoconiosis. As a rule pneumoconiosis sets in after an exposure of 3-5 years, depending on the concentration of the dust and a number of individual factors like previous pulmonary diseases, chronic bronchitis and the smoking habit. Smoking is an aggravating factor for the incidence of silicosis and of pneumoconioses in general because cigarette smoke has a paralyzing effect upon the cilia in the respiratory tracts. These cilia are the ones that are topped with a fine mucous film that catches the solid particles entering the respiratory tracts and expels them from the lungs. When the conveyor belt of mucous is stopped because the cilia are no longer in motion, all the dust that enters the lungs is deposited in the respiratory alveoli and bronchiole. Cigarette smoke temporarily arrests the mechanism for purifying the lung, called the mucociliar escalator, although these mechanisms are highly effective. It has been calculated that over a period of 30 years a miner inhales about 6 kg of dust, 98-99 percent of which is eliminated by the purifying mechanisms and about 1-2 percent remains in the lungs, causing pneumoconiosis. It is clear that any disturbance of the purifying mechanism facilitates the faster development of pneumoconioses, including the effect of cigarette smoke.

Therapy has made progress now and the results are satisfactory, to the extent that man's life has been prolonged far beyond what it was 20 years ago in the acute forms of silicosis. The treatment of superaerial infections (acute and chronic bronchitis) is particularly important. Bronchial diseases in a pneumoconiotic very severely aggravate the evolution of silicosis because the self-purifying mechanisms are handicapped and the inflammatory process affects the evolution of pulmonary fibrosis in pneumoconioses. Preventive and curative antibiotic treatment is also promising, showing very good results in

improvement of the clinical condition. In the case of a silicotic a bacillary superinfection causes a rapid evolution of the disease. Therefore prevention of the superinfection is a useful therapy in stopping the evolution of the disease. Moreover a declared and promptly treated silicotuberculosis is now a modern therapeutic means of improving the patient's health and prolonging his life.

Coal pneumoconioses are among the preventable occupational lung diseases, and consequently the complications (which are factors aggravating evolution) can be avoided. The preventive measures that have been taken have greatly reduced them in Romania. The first measure is to reduce the concentration of dust to the maximum tolerable levels at work places, by such technical measures as infusion of water into the coal blocks through the drill holes under a pressure of 2-4 atmospheres. The water soaks the coal and greatly reduces the amount of dust produced in the explosion. Other technical measures that can be taken are precipitation of the dust by spraying water into the air of the stope chambers, etc. The second measure is regulated control of the concentration of dust at work places by keeping it as close as possible to the maximum tolerable levels.

Good results are also obtained by medical supervision of the work places and miners in order to detect pneumoconiosis in an incipient stage. We now have medical methods of precise investigation that can detect the disease at its onset. In such cases it is recommended to transfer the respective worker temporarily to work places with less exposure to dust, so that his lungs can eliminate the accumulated coal dust.

Other medical measures consist of treatment of the complications, of chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis. But in general the longevity of coal miners is unaffected if there is a well-organized medical and labor medicine service and if the measures are taken to reduce the concentration of dust at work places. Today any miner working in a mine can work and live just like any other man who is not exposed to dust. It is clear that maintenance of health is not the sole responsibility of the physician and the administrators but also that of the miner himself. Every miner must realize that smoking is an aggravating factor and that a heavy consumption of alcohol also interferes with the function of purifying the lungs.

As we know alcohol is to a great extent eliminated by respiration. The presence of alcohol in the lungs affects the self-purification mechanisms, which cease their activity so that they can no longer cleanse the lungs of the dust that has entered them. What is more, heavy drinking lowers the resistance of the organism in general and the individual falls ill more often.

Consequently the miner's health also depends upon how he takes care of it.

Prevention of Rheumatic Diseases

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian Jul 80 p 6

[Article by Prof Dr Remus Nestor, head of the Rheumatology Clinic at the Methodological Center for Rheumatology]

[Text] Pursuant to the studies made by WHO determining the main peaks of the incidence of disease in the mining environment, the Ministry of Health, the

Ministry of Labor and the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions have started a joint campaign for prevention and treatment of the main diseases including those of the locomotor system.

What is the rheumatologists' role in this effort? Primarily to help in detecting rheumatic diseases as early as possible, an objective that is vital in the case of these diseases, the causes of which are considered to be a possible genetic predisposition or the presence of a virus or an immunological imbalance. Since the rheumatic diseases involve many factors and require consideration of a wide range of risk factors in their prevention, they call for a combined and lengthy effort. For example, it took a long time to determine that treatment with drugs can prevent inflammation of the joint in gout but not the disease itself or the evident metabolic disturbance, and that on the other hand acute articular rheumatism can be prevented by correct treatment of the streptococcal attack at the onset.

The studies made at the Methodological Center for Rheumatology did not confirm any greater incidence of spondyloses, arthroses, vertebral sciatica, chronic lumbago, secondary tendinites, bursites and arthrites, or focal infections in the case of miners than in the rest of the population, to mention only a few of the rheumatic diseases with high death rates but which can be prevented. Paradoxically, other types of rheumatic diseases were also found among miners that are sometimes caused by the modernization process, which tends to limit their physical exertion and their involvement in greater intermittent efforts. This also includes the development of the humidification process.

These are only a few examples demonstrating the need of preventive measures. Noteworthy among them is the part played by transmission of the mining profession from father to son, involving a direct apprenticeship. But it does not follow that miners' sons will not be strictly selected according to the hiring standards in force, since there are a number of ailments of the locomotor system that are incompatible with the mining trade.

Prevention of rheumatic diseases begins with hiring and is continued by periodic check-ups every 6 months, according to parameters in which the rheumatologist's responsibility will have the necessary weight.

The proposed offer of a free meal before going on a shift should be considered very valuable for its preventive effect. But it does not bestow the right to an abundant meal at home, rich in fats and "washed down" with alcoholic beverages, after leaving a shift. These excesses can increase the body weight (and alcohol is fattening!) and consequently favor the development of two risk factors for chronic degenerative rheumatism, namely overweight and atheromatous deposits.

The proposal to assign seaside hotels to miners for treatment at all seasons is also welcome. In addition, every miner must keep up the effort to strengthen the organism by exercises, roadwork, outdoor living, and use of places of recreation.

Kinesitherapy is an excellent method, provided it is adjusted to and alternated with rest. Postural hygiene and physical treatments are unquestionably effective, and they can now be performed at the physiotherapy stations upon departure from work. But all these therapeutic methods require perseverance on

the part of the miners, and observance of the physician's directions in order to improve health or recover working capacity.

Red Cross Commissions

Bucharest SANATATEA in Romanian Jul 80 pp 6-7

Interviews with Dr Nicolae Aldica, vice chairman of the Lupeni Municipal Red Cross Committee, Nurse Elena Cernea, Petrosani Municipal Hospital, and Ion Mischie, chairman of the Petrosani Municipal Red Cross Committee, by Nicolae Turturescu

Text All health personnel working in Romania's coal regions and all members of the Red Cross committees and commissions are concerned with the far-reaching problems of protecting miners' health. The dialogue with the volunteer activists and health personnel gave us the opportunity to record some interesting opinions on the role of health education in maintaining health in underground working conditions and to determine the scope of the Red Cross organizations' efforts.

The Physician as Health Counselor and the Red Cross as Educator

DR NICOLAE ALDICA: Many years ago reporting for periodic check-ups was a problem in Valea Jiului. The figures show how serious this problem was: Only about 30 percent of those working in the Barbateni Mine and only 45-60 percent of those working underground at the Lupeni IM Mining Enterprise were responding to the invitation to have these check-ups. Nor was the attendance any better at the MRF expansion unknown mobile units or the Petrosani Pneumoconioses Laboratory. Why? Because the absentees had their arguments: "My father was a miner too and he didn't have so many check-ups," or "I will report to a doctor when I get sick."

Sustained efforts of health personnel and activists of the Red Cross, trade union and youth organizations were needed to combat this attitude, as well as the help of the enterprise party organizations and managements. Thanks to an extensive, diversified and persevering health propaganda effort, today over 95 percent of the miners are reporting for the periodic check-ups at the enterprise medical dispensaries, over 97 percent are reporting to the MRF mobile units and over 80 percent are reporting to the Petrosani Hospital for standard X-rays.

We could be satisfied with the results and it could be concluded that the problem has been solved. But having induced the miners to respond to the periodic invitation to check their health, we must accustom them to visiting the consulting rooms not only for the periodic medical check-up or to get the "disease sheet," as they call the medical certificate, but whenever they note a change in their state of health or do not feel well. Today the miner should regard the physician as his adviser on health matters.

In order to improve the effort to prevent diseases in miners, in the second half year all miners working underground at working faces in Valea Jiului will be given a general medical examination. But more detailed information as to the state of each miner's health is required to enhance the quality and completeness of the periodic check-up. On this occasion it is advisable to indicate the possible treatment as well as the living and dietary regime and to provide a health-education booklet on the same subject. This would result in a "pointed" health education with good results, in the sense that the informed patient would take an active part in his recovery. I think this should now be the objective of the health-education work and the health propaganda conducted with the aid of the Red Cross commissions.

I also think it necessary to supplement the list of medical examinations for hiring and the periodic check-up with an orthopedic examination accompanied by X-rays of the vertebral column to detect possible malformations or diseases in incipient stages (spondyloses, discopathies) that can be aggravated by stresses in the course of the production process.

Since the mining profession is often transmitted from father to son, opinion in favor of the need of periodic check-ups and self-supervision of the state of health must be formed in families and supplemented in schools. Automation, mechanization and further improvement of the underground microclimate (important factors for prevention of diseases) must be supplemented by increasingly active participation in protection of the miner's own health.

Abuse of Alcohol Can Be Checked by Means of Health Education

NURSE ELENA CERNEA: The Health Education Laboratory of the Hunedoara County Health Directorate made two surveys to determine the motivating factors in some miners' excessive consumption of alcohol. The first one, in 1968, indicated that 31.9 percent of a sampling of 650 miners drank alcoholic beverages daily and 68.1 percent did so occasionally. Of these, 62 percent preferred distilled beverages and 38 percent preferred fermented ones. The second survey, in 1977, based on a sampling of 320 miners, showed an increased preference for the fermented beverages (especially beer) on the part of 57 percent of those tested, as well as the fact that 11 percent of those questioned did not drink any alcoholic beverage.

In the second survey, 56 percent knew the harmful effects of alcohol upon health but explained their consumption variously, revealing the fact that they gave in to inherited "principles": "Alcohol drunk after work combats fatigue," "Alcoholic beverages are indicated in the treatment of colds and viroses," and "Consumption of alcoholic beverages passes time."

The decreased percentage of consumers of distilled beverages between the two surveys (from 62 percent in 1968 to 32 percent in 1977), the increased percentage of those who drink beverages with a low alcohol content (from 38 to 57 percent), and the existence of those who do not drink alcoholic beverages as well as the knowledge on the part of the majority of those questioned in 1977 of the bad effects of alcohol consumption upon health bear witness to the effectiveness of the propaganda and health education work done by health personnel in

collaboration with the mass and public organizations and especially with the Red Cross, as well as the fact that abuse of alcohol can be combatted by health education.

Accordingly the County Health Directorate has made an intensive effort of propaganda and education on this subject through its health education laboratory and in collaboration with the Red Cross committees and commissions. A wide audience was attracted by the symposiums on "The Miner's Living and Dietary Regime" organized by the National Council of the Red Cross Society, the health-education films on this subject followed by discussions, the dialogues between physicians and miners entitled "A Tonic with a Reverse Effect" and "What We Should Know About Alcoholic Beverages," the pamphlet "The Truth About Alcohol" put out by the Red Cross, the folder "Abuse of Alcohol and Its Consequences" published by the Bucharest Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, and the flyer published by the Hunedoara County Health Directorate.

The first results of this overall health-education effort are encouraging. The percentage of consumers of distilled drinks is declining and the demand for cooling beverages (Pepsi-Cola, Bem-Bem, Sambucovit) is growing. The miners have taken a greater interest in the health-education programs on this subject that have been organized at work places, clubs and cultural homes. Of course neither we nor the Red Cross Municipal Committee are going to stop there.

Further improvement of health-education work, adoption of new ways and means, enlistment of various specialists (physicians, psychologists, sociologists, ergonomists and jurists), and collaboration with all mass and public organizations and with all educational elements will help to foster responsible behavior toward health and to strengthen the miners' health and working capacity.

Declining Death Rate as the Preliminary Criterion of Health Education

ION MISZKIE: The Petrosani Municipal Red Cross Committee's effort toward organization of Red Cross activities and health-hygiene education in the mining units in Valea Jiului was analyzed a few weeks ago at the bureau meeting of the County Red Cross Committee.* This enabled us to analyze in depth the fulfillment of our tasks under the Plan of Measures prepared by the National Council of the Red Cross Society in collaboration with the elements responsible for the protection and promotion of the miners' health. On this occasion we reported a number of measures that proved useful to members of our organization. We also stated that the analysis of activities since the start of the year determined us to introduce the decline in the death rate as the preliminary criterion of effectiveness in evaluating the organized actions. To this end we set as the objectives of all activities we shall conduct in the next period prevention and control of occupational diseases, reduction of the number of labor accidents through purposeful use of protective clothing and labor safety measures, and pleas for application of the general measures to strengthen the organism and heighten its resistance by rational use of the natural factors and a diet suited to the effort exerted. We also considered a better dissemination of the educational material we have available, namely the pamphlets "First Aid Underground," published by the Research Center for Mining Safety, "The Truth

*In Deva.

About Alcohol," published by the National Red Cross Society, and "One Can Live Without a Cigarette," published by the County Health Directorate, as well as the flyer "Miners, Check Your Health," published by the County Red Cross Committee jointly with the County Health Directorate. We shall also consider periodic discussion of the main indicators of health for purposes of precise guidance of the health-education programs in each mining enterprise according to the preventive needs.

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CSC: 2700

BRIEFS

SPECULATION IN GOLD--Some time ago we wrote about the discovery by the militia organs of a case of crass eluding of the law, by Paun Chirita of No 9 Strada Ocolului, the "Man with Two Faces." To those uninitiated in the secrets of "gang trade" he seemed to be a peaceful retiree; to "specialists" in shops dealing in brooches, trimpets and other plastic "ornaments," he was a real shark. He accumulated more than 2 million lei and almost 1,800 kg of gold by committing a long string of infractions (the illegal exercise of a profession, speculation, prohibited dealings with precious metals). Recently, the speculator was sentenced to 1 year and 7 months in prison for his penal acts and the court ordered the confiscation of the jewelry in the possession of the accused and the confiscation of a large sum of money resulting from the infractions. Also, an investigation was initiated to discover the sources of his other assets. Society firmly protects its ethical principles, attacking, unmercifully, trafficking, greed and abuses. [Text] [Bucharest INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI in Romanian 25 Sep 80 p 3]

MACEDONIAN SUITOR UNACCEPTABLE--In the "Person to Person" column, written by Ion Baiesu, which appeared in the 16 August 1980 issue of the Bucharest daily SCINTEIA TINERETULUI, the central organ of the Union of Communist Youth, page 5, a letter from "Anda" of Medgidia tells about her friendship with and subsequent marriage to a young man of Macedonian nationality. In her words: "We were walking in front of the house and my mother saw us. She asked who he was and I said that he was a friend. She told me to break up with him because he was not for me since he was a Macedonian and I am a Romanian and that I should not waste time on a boy of my own age." However, "Anda" and the boy were married secretly. She and her husband lived with friends until he was taken into the army. Her parents came to take her home and said they forgave her for what she had done but they still insisted that she break up with her husband and marry a Romanian. Ion Baiesu's advice is: "Wait for your husband, with faith and confidence, and continue your marriage." [Editorial Report]

DEFENSE SCENARIO AGAINST AGGRESSOR SKETCHED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1544, 3 Aug 80
pp 8-10

[Article by Stevan Korda]

[Text] The YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] assumes responsibility for stopping or at least slowing down the advance of a possible aggressor's main forces in the initial period of war and for shattering those forces together with territorial defense units by quickly launching a counteroffensive and for expelling them from Yugoslav soil.

Put most briefly, then, the task of our armed forces can be defined in those terms. Of course, this is neither simple nor easy. A possible aggressor, after all, by the very fact that he has dared to attack us at all, will be moving with considerably stronger forces than our own. With smaller forces he would not dare to attempt anything against us. In the very first minutes of a war imposed upon us we would come up against a superior adversary.

We should immediately say that there are no such dangers for the moment or in any direct way. Peace prevails along our borders.

Armor Does Not Help the Aggressor

The YPA is today armed and drilled so that it can oppose an attack by tanks and other armored forces, an attack from the air or landing from the air or sea.

First of all, no one can throw all his combat track vehicles exclusively against us. He can only set aside a minor portion of them for that purpose. Moreover, it is not possible for our country to be attacked with excessively large units. The terrain itself would break up the front of those units. It is enough to look at a map for one to see that we can be attacked only along certain operational-tactical or tactical routes. These routes are separated from one another by mountain ranges creating large intervals between them. Armored and mechanized forces cannot operate in

mountainous interspaces of that kind. There a soldier and the most modern army can be turned into an ordinary hiker. Our territorial and partisan units would settle accounts with them. Those units are both armed and drilled so that they can halt such an adversary and indeed more than that. They also have ways of fighting combat armored vehicles and even aircraft.

Over most of our territory any aggressor will have to channel attacks of his tanks and armored personnel carriers along relatively narrow routes. In places these routes are nothing more than canyons. That is why it is difficult to build up large forces in the first echelon. The major portion of those forces will have to wait for success on the part of those in front.

Our antiarmor arsenal is even today rather large and varied. Without claiming to enumerate everything, it is sufficient to recall the antitank shells with which we can shower all the routes of the adversary's advance, the bazookas with shaped-charge shells, recoilless cannons with shaped-charge shells, excellent antitank guns and other artillery, above all self-propelled artillery. To this we should also add our fighter-bombers and Yugoslav-made aircraft carrying missiles and napalm bombs to fight tanks. It is clear even today that we will soon be able to use our own helicopters in antiarmor combat. They will carry guided antiarmor missiles, which even today are possessed by every YPA ground force unit. These missiles are a calamity for advancing tanks. Seven years ago these missiles showed their strength in the war in the Near East. Today our own industry is manufacturing such missiles. There will be more and more of them in our armament. We will be able to hit a possible aggressor's advancing tanks with such missiles both from the ground and from the air. Since these missiles are guided, there will hardly be any misses. Even today we have so many of them that the commanding officer of any hostile armored unit would be afraid to count up the possible losses.

Picture of the Present-Day Battlefield

Anyone who goes on the offensive must move with tanks. Aircraft and artillery soften the defense so that the tanks can penetrate more easily. The infantry advances behind them. And only when the foot soldier's foot reaches a place can we say that it has been taken. But without the help of the tanks the infantry would be unable to advance, even mechanized infantry in armored personnel carriers.

That is why the attacker strives to facilitate the movement of his tanks and the defender to destroy as many of them as possible. And it should be said at once--there is nothing difficult about destroying a tank today. This can be done by any soldier armed with a bazooka. That is why the attacker strives with artillery fire and aircraft to force the defender's soldiers to be inactive, strives to destroy them or neutralize them. That is why artillery fire is laid down in front of the tanks and stays ahead of them every step of the way.

This complicates the picture of the contemporary battlefield. And the defender must respond with his own artillery--hitting the adversary with counterbattery fire. It is also helped in this by airplanes and quite recently by helicopters as well. The adoption of antiarmor helicopters as armament has just begun in many armies, above all the most highly developed, and in our armed forces as well. Our antiarmor helicopter has already been shown to the public.

Helicopters are today the great hope of antiarmor combat everywhere in the world. But it is clear even today that these clever aircraft can be driven from the sky. So even helicopters will not be able to attack on their own, at least not in large numbers. Even they will have to be protected not only by airplanes, but also by artillery. Yes, we did say what we meant, both cannons and howitzers--at distances of 10, 15 and 20 km. Artillery fire against an advancing tank column will force machinegunners in tank turrets to withdraw within the protection of the armor, and they will not be able to shoot at the helicopters. Today we possess artillery guns of that range. In addition to cannons and howitzers, there are also multiple-barrel rocket launchers, whose range extends beyond 20 km. We have cannons which are accurate even at distances greater than 30 km.

The Role of Our Own Tanks

In our list of antiarmor weapons we intentionally left our own tanks for the end. It is not our intention, and Comrade Tito spoke about this on several occasions, to immediately bring out our tanks into a frontal collision with the enemy, who at the outset will certainly be stronger with respect to the number of tanks. Only when artillery shells, bazookas, recoilless cannons, artillery, airplanes and helicopters--acting in concert with one another--do what is necessary, only then will our "steel fist"--our tank units--go into action against a weakened adversary. This, of course, applies to our larger armored units, but they are not the only ones in which we have tanks. Even many of our infantry units today have their own tanks for intervention in the most critical moments of the battle.

In other words, tanks are the backbone of the battle wherever routes are passable for tanks. And it is impossible to attack them or defend oneself against them without coordinated action of the different arms and also the different services. In the end victory will go to the one who is more skillful and faster in coordinated action, not to the one who has more of this or that. He who is numerically weaker can conquer a numerically stronger adversary--if he is more skillful, better trained, more flexible in command, and especially if he is able to utilize the advantages offered him by the terrain. And our terrain is such as to open up many opportunities for us to defend ourselves more successfully.

An attacker will not dare to rely exclusively on his armored forces. He will bring his artillery and also air force to help. It is certain that he will commence his war operations with air attacks. With attacks from

the aggressor will attempt to damage our transportation routes, to destroy communications centers and staffs, and to weaken the defensive strength of our military units. Of course, we will not be sitting on our hands, waiting. We have both the forces and the means of returning the strike. We will be striving to "pluck clean" those enemy air forces. Above all with the forces of our antiair defense, which possesses surface-air missiles and fighter-interceptors.

The reconnaissance service of our antiair defense, which possesses sufficient reconnaissance radars, sees far beyond our borders. It is able to alert all our units in time. Missilemen and pilots will quickly be in "number one alert" in every situation of any seriousness--and they can immediately commence action. Many of our cities and industrial installations are today under the invisible "umbrella" of our missiles. In other words, all air approaches are well covered by guided antiaircraft missiles. And all sizable units of the YPA, especially armored units, have their own rocket artillery units for air defense.

Sky Cleaners

Today we are neither barehanded nor weak in fighting a possible aggressor's air force. From the antiaircraft machinegun and multiple-barrel automatic cannon to the homing missile of the air-to-air type and especially the guided surface-to-air missile. This is our antiaircraft arsenal. We also have "homing missile carriers"--supersonic fighter-interceptors.

Fighter bombers and assault aircraft must fly at reduced speeds while seeking their target. It is rare for them to fly at speeds of 900 km/hr, though at great heights they can fly at even 1,500 or 2,000 km/hr or even more. If they want to find and hit an objective on the ground, they must reduce their speed below 900, 800, or even 700 km/hr. Some of the most recent aircraft intended for attacking ground objectives are not even capable of flying faster than between 600 and 700 km/hr, and they will be carrying out their missions flying at speeds of about 450 to 550 km/hr. Even fighter aircraft in the strict sense, whose purpose it is to intercept and attack other aircraft, no longer fly at high speeds. Their maximum speeds of Mach 2.5 are used only to bring them to the target rapidly or again to quickly disengage in case of an unsuccessful attack. All air fights between airplanes are conducted at much lower speeds--no greater than between 1,000 and 1,500 km/hr. The race for speeds has today stopped in aviation. The most recent airplanes are not faster airplanes. An effort is made for them to be more maneuverable in the air, even though they fly slower. In an air fight it is usually the more maneuverable airplane rather than the faster one that wins.

It is this principle which is honored by Yugoslav-designed and Yugoslav-made combat aircraft. They are not all that fast, but they can fight effectively even against a much faster adversary--unless he takes flight. And that in fact is our purpose--either to down him or force him to flee.

If enemy aircraft attempt to attack our units on the ground--they will have to reduce speeds from supersonic to subsonic. Then they are an ideal prey of our more maneuverable aircraft and also of our guns firing from the ground. We do have such guns. Not only the machineguns in the turrets of our tanks, but also specialized multiple-barrel automatic cannons. Among our fighting men are the well-known and highly esteemed 20-mm three-barrel automatic cannons made in Yugoslavia, which are virtual "sky cleaners" for everything that comes in their range.

Infantrymen Against Airplanes

Of course, airplanes may not come in their range. But then they will not be able to perform their combat mission--to spot and strike various guns and vehicles on the ground. Even if they themselves do not wish to come into the range of our antiaircraft cannons--they will have to. At high altitudes they are an ideal target for our guided antiaircraft missiles. For a long time contemporary air forces have been avoiding flights at high altitudes--wherever there are such missiles. They flee to lower altitudes, often they move even at the lowest speeds--hedgehopping. What awaits them, as if in ambush, are our small-caliber automatic antiaircraft cannons and, a particular hazard, small homing missiles which soldiers launch from their shoulders--which are also being manufactured by domestic industry.

There have already been situations in wars conducted in recent years, especially in the Near East, when the air force has been unable to operate. Attempts to overfly ground force units by surprise have been paid for dearly--by the loss of dozens of aircraft and pilots. It is no wonder that there have been theories to the effect that combat aviation is doomed, theories that nevertheless are exaggerated. It is certain that today even ground force units, including infantry units, have the capability to bring down aircraft. Our ground forces are no exception. On the contrary, every day they are more capable of fighting the enemy air force effectively, of inflicting serious losses on it, and of preventing it from clearing routes for its tanks. And it is a long time since we have been afraid of tanks.

What we have related here is only a simplified picture of a possible present-day battle. This is only a sketch, whose intention is to show that we have good opportunities for being successful with any aggressor. We have good people. We have long been known as courageous and resourceful fighters. Today we also have sufficient weapons, modern weapons, most of them made in Yugoslavia. That is why we can look with confidence at the possibilities of our successful defense.

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CSO: 2640

YUGOSLAVIA

PARTY OFFICIAL NOTES HOSTILE FORCES, CITES TRADE UNION ROLE

Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Excerpt from speech given at the 11th meeting of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina LC Central Committee]

...[Following a discussion of the economic crisis, he says] There are problems, there are even explicit deformations. But it is exceptionally important to find the answer to the question of how one should and can fight against these problems and deformations. It can happen that self-management is left to the side in this struggle, that a "witch-hunt" takes place, that problems and occurrences are discussed in a sensationalist way, that certain problems are viewed only partially, and that one tries to solve them in a pragmatic way. In some way our class enemy is already selling these things through anonymous action, rumor, lies, half-truths.

The most effective way of solving all problems with which we are faced is doubtless the development of real self-management... One must clearly say that although we all are responsible according to the Constitution and Law [on Associated Work], we are not responsible in the same degree. One should not lose from sight in this regard the fact that the responsibility of members of the Central Committee is necessarily increasing.

Various hostile forces outside and within [the country] are making the judgment that at the present time there are opportunities for them to act against our country and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are being organized more and more secretly, so it is more and more difficult to uncover them. One can see in their actions the identical approach to certain phenomena and problems in our country and see the readiness to band together on this basis. Here are also the actions of clerical forces in all [religious] confessions which are constantly trying to manipulate the religious feelings of citizens. Although there are also encouraging processes which attest to the fact that they are not succeeding or that they are succeeding less than before, clericalist efforts in all confessions are nevertheless requiring even more political vigilance and action...

The conditions in which self-management is being created especially require that more consideration be given in the trade unions to the action of communists [the LCY]. One should always consider this on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Work. Communists must be engaged in making the trade unions an organization that the working class sees as its own organization to which they can turn for any question and be sure that, if a solution cannot be found in the action of individual institutions, the trade union federation represents a guarantee that it will organize the workers in a democratic way and seek solutions with them for that which is their constitutional right.

It is necessary that the Trade Union Federation be capable of thoroughly expressing the real views and interests of the working class, that is, that it consistently carry out its constitutional role and duties. This role will not be adequate if the trade unions wait for others, citing the views of the Party, class and working people as basic subjects of our social development. The concept which we have is certainly good but it should be consistently implemented. The practice in our republic is also promising. I am thinking here of those instances where the trade unions, based on the constitution, have placed themselves at the head of the workers and expressed the interest of the workers. When such practice prevails, we will be sure that the real problems of the workers will not be pushed aside, that anti-socialist and anti-selfmanagement forces will not be able to infiltrate and try to manipulate the workers, that it will not be possible to drive a wedge between the workers and the Trade Union Federation, nor between the LCY and the working people. In order for the Trade Union Federation to carry out its constitutional tasks, the action of communists in the trade unions is very important.

CSO: 2800

PREVALENCE OF WORK SHIRKING INVESTIGATED

Attitudes Surveyed

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1546, 17 Aug 80
pp 7-9

[Article by Toma Dzadzic: "Are We Encouraging Idlers?"]

[Text] Having been unable to find any other solution, the story goes, the director of the Napred construction firm in Belgrade, more out of frustration than seriously, proposed in a meeting of the work force that all the idlers be put in one office! At least then they would not interfere with those who are working.

In the opinion of Dr Neca Jovanov, who has been studying self-management for many years and is a professor of self-management at the School of Engineering Science in Novi Sad, one can prove that idleness has reached its highest point with us precisely in these last 2 years. Neca Jovanov emphasizes that he is not referring here to idleness as a negative character trait, but is speaking of various forms of passive resistance on the job because of what he calls "failure to realize the promise made several years ago that the workers would have decisive influence on the conditions for creation of new values and on overall distribution of that value."

Proceeding from the fact that idleness is becoming a real menace in quite a few collectives, our research center conducted a survey among some 100 workers in a dozen work organizations; several questions were asked, but they come down basically to this: Are you encouraging idleness? Judging by the answers, the questions were not pointless.

The great majority (85 percent of the respondents) are of the opinion that idlers are one of the big troubles of our society: "This is like a natural disaster," was one of the many responses. Another one was this: "No, the idlers are not the biggest problem--they are a consequence of poor incentives, of hit-or-miss assessment of the abilities of individuals, and of imperfect organization."

In all these 100 respondents there were just 4 who did not think that what we referred to as idlers are a problem one should be disturbed by.

So, an awareness of the harmful effect of idleness is highly developed, but the respondents differ about how this trouble should be combated. The respondents can be put in three groups on the basis of their answers:

By far the greatest number of them favor more severe penalties, warnings and similar methods. In first place were answers like this: "They should be punished, they should be hit in the pocketbook, and they should be expelled," or: "If the idler saw that his colleagues were earning three times as much as he is, he would start working on the spot." We find among the answers some with observations that only appear to be illogical: "There are incentives for idlers, not for workers."

The question "Are there any other ways (not being used) to force the idler to work like other people?" was answered even by an extremely pessimistic conclusion like this: "No, there are not, everything has been tried, they are indestructible, unrestrainable and have a corrosive effect on others." In response to the same question one person sketched the mace of Kraljevic Marko. The psychologist would call this group of respondents traditionalists, which means that they are people inclined to resolve things by the tried and true methods of pressure.

Whereas they (the respondents) are unanimous that there are idlers (most of them, they say, in nonproduction areas) and that this is a serious problem in our society, they differ utterly on how this should be solved. The grouping of workers labeled traditionalists (and in this case they represented more than one-third) leaves that satisfaction to their superiors. They also think along the lines of "no one is responsible for combating idleness," and there are few of them who call for the forces of self-management to have the decisive role.

Not even all the superiors are immune to idleness, judging by the responses of a majority of the respondents. A typical answer to the question "Are there idlers even among the supervisors?" might be: "Are you kidding! That's their breeding ground."

And thus we arrive at the main question: "Why don't the idlers work like the rest?" Most of the persons surveyed feel that these are lazy individuals and that the workplace environment allows them to do this: "Actually, no one is forcing them to work," "It is difficult to discipline people without conscience," "I don't know," "It's certainly not up to me." Then it is said that the idlers are dissatisfied with their personal income, but also that they are a product of poor organization of the work. The answers range over a broad scale all the way to "It is a question of personality-- if a man is honest, he works."

However, if we judge by the answers of those surveyed, those who do not work or work little feel absolutely no consequences of it either in terms of their personal income or any way. And why should they when quite a few of those surveyed feel that unfair distribution of personal incomes in their basic organization is involved. (Personal income depends "on friendship," "on God-given talent," "on personal evaluation," "on the banditry principle--take as much as you can," but it also depends "on work done," "on actual results of work insofar as the work is easy to measure as is the case with production jobs.") But it is significant that a sizable number of the respondents feel that personal income does not depend a great deal on work.

In that kind of atmosphere it is not unusual for a good third of the respondents to feel that their colleagues and superiors regard them as exceptionally good workers. There are many more of those who perceive themselves as average, and an almost negligible number of those who do not have a high opinion of their work. So, the idlers--they are always "somebody else."

In answer to the question "How do fellow workers behave on the job toward the idlers?" a majority say that a noncommittal attitude is maintained: "I don't interfere so as not to make my life bitter to no purpose," "I tried to bring the thing out in the open, but I only aroused ill feeling." All the respondents say that "they" (fellow workers) and not "I"--talk about the idlers behind their back. One might say that in this case hypocrisy is developing successfully.

"Actually, evaluation of work is a complicated calculation, while opinions are unreliable, and the idlers portray their idleness as work," is how the sociologist Slobodan Bakic, senior researcher in the Institute for Sociological Research in Belgrade, presents this phenomenon. According to him, everything comes down to interest bargaining on the internal market for work, and that is the swinging of votes concerning the contents of the regulation to be adopted in the future. "Even when a good regulation is drafted, it is not adhered to," Slobodan Bakic says, adding that if someone does 2 hours of effective work and manages to represent it as 8 hours, he is the winner.

What he means is this: everywhere there are shirkers known to everyone in work organizations, it is just that no one puts their finger on them. Bakic sees this as a false conception of solidarity. That is, Bakic feels that most people prefer to earn their guaranteed 6,000 dinars without much effort than the 9,000 dinars that are accessible, but uncertain, which they might earn if they really were rewarded according to the results of work.

He interprets this as the psychology of mediocracy or leveling: better for us all to have 6,000, 6,500 and 7,000 dinars than some to have 10,000, others 6,000, still others 2,500, and yet others to discharge because of idleness.

This kind of deep-seated egalitarian atmosphere does more harm than good. This past week we saw on television the case of a director in Slovenia who simplified and considerably speeded up the production process in a textile factory and thereby saved the enterprise enormous amounts. Nevertheless, he did not dare to take the award of 2 million dinars granted him. This man is obviously afraid of the judgment of the public: what will people say if a man accepts that kind of money in a socialist system (though it was honestly earned)?!

We are not accustomed for the more able people to stand out, at least not in terms of personal income. Let them work as hard as they like, but they are not to earn much more than us.

And while no one has yet appeared to encourage the director and innovator from Slovenia to take what he is entitled to, we are rather inclined to laugh and stigmatize the case of the male construction worker from Maribor who was on sick leave for having received (on doctor's orders) medical treatment--an abortion. Thus, thanks to the doctor's confusion--probably they have run out of reasons for their patients' absences from work--our false sick leave has reached the point of being grotesque. Last year alone Yugoslavia had a total of 84 million workdays of absences, and those are only the ones recorded. We can only guess how many of these sick people were hale and hearty.

Cedomir Jeftic, chairman of the Federal Committee of the Trade Union of Yugoslav Metal Manufacturing Workers and a member of the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, who cited the figure given above, believes that the irresponsible attitude toward work and work duties is also one of the principal causes of economic instability. In his opinion this kind of work discipline results mostly from poor organization of work. It is not, he said, the workers who are responsible for this, but the organizers of work.

Jeftic points to the inappropriate system of distribution according to work as the second reason for the reproduction of idlers. "Aside from the tendency toward leveling, there is still a prevailing fear of large differences in the level of personal incomes," he says. He also finds that various "social welfare measures" contribute to narrowing the range of income between the best paid and the poorest paid. All of this certainly acts more as a disincentive on the good workers than an incentive on the others.

"What good does it do to talk when the idlers are protected even by law!" says one of the respondents. When this opinion was passed on to Dr Aleksandar Nikolic, professor of self-management practice at the School of Law in Kragujevac, he reacted categorically:

"That is not accurate: our laws are very democratic toward honest workers and self-managers, but very strict toward idlers. The measure of terminating the employment relation can be pronounced as never before because of

many violations of work duties, self-management obligations, and other obligations (because of refusal to execute work orders, for coming to work intoxicated, because of absence from work, and so on) so as to disrupt or considerably hamper the work process, that is, inflict a loss on the work organization."

We might mention only that in some cases of a serious violation of work duties, as Professor Nikolic explains it, the work organization is required by law to discharge the worker. In Serbia, he told us, a worker must be discharged if he is absent from work at least 5 successive days without justification or 7 workdays not in succession during 1 month, or 15 days over a period of 3 months.

Neca Jovanov finds the origin of passive resistance lying deep and a bit further back in the past--in the fact that workers have lost confidence in the declaration repeated for 10 years or more, but not implemented, that they themselves would dispose of all the income, and not merely personal incomes.

There is, he says, the book income and the real income of the basic organization, and when all these compulsory payments are made that do not depend on the desires of the workers, the difference between those two incomes is like the difference between a bear and a flea.

Jovanov says that the political power of institutions that serve as intermediaries and which are only nominally called self-managed special-interest communities, banks and the like, has grown. The principle that everyone should divide up as much as he has earned, he feels, is nothing more than a good intention. In his opinion, this is the road toward disloyal competition, that is, to the social and political disintegration of the working class. He feels that there is an enormous discrepancy between the creative potential and the available means of paying people appropriate rewards for demonstrated creative ability.

Neca Jovanov recalls the well-known saying of the idler: "You can never pay me so little that I can't work less." At the beginning, supposedly, people worked little on this basis: "You do not want to pay us as much as we are able to create." Later, this idea was transposed into something equally accurate: "You cannot pay us as much as we are capable of creating because you have spent most of that money still unearned for various investment projects at least some 10 years in advance. And however much we create, you will take it away, since you have already spent it on the basis of your own decisions that lie outside our power. We are not motivated, then, even to develop our creative abilities, nor to display them, since we will still not get anything."

At this point we can conclude our study, which, of course, by no means exhausted the topic we raised. It is because of its urgency, since stabilization cannot be imagined without more productive labor, that we will be

continuing these talks in various journalistic forms, since there is obviously a need for public interest.*

Disincentives in Pay System

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1546, 17 Aug 80
p 9

[Article by Scepan Rabrenovic: "Dense Leveling"]

[Text] There have always been more idlers when there were fewer motives for higher earnings. It happened, as it happens even now, that a worker would receive the same amount of money in his pay envelope regardless of his output. Numerous studies have already shown that absenteeism is lower in work organizations with fairer distribution of income.

The longer such a period lasts, the poorer are the overall results of business operation. One such period is taking place right now, it began at the beginning of last year, and no one knows when it will end.

That is, last year real earnings did not increase by a single dinar over the previous year, though labor productivity was 3 percent higher. How could this have happened? Work organizations decided to economize, and they can economize only in those areas where they have an impact.

The situation is still more serious in the first months of this year--labor productivity was up 2 percent, and real earnings were down 9 percent from last year. At present no one knows how long this situation will last, but one thing is known for certain: we will not be able to carry out the stabilization program with lower real earnings.

Just as we also know that leveling in distribution does not act as an incentive. It is true that by saving on earnings the economy did enrich its funds last year, but it is also true that leveling became still denser. After all, in a situation when real personal incomes are growing slower than labor productivity, it is normal for those with the lower incomes to move upward, and thus it happened that last year 41.8 percent of all employees were somewhere near the average personal income (between 5,000 and 7,000 dinars).

Not only did earnings crowd close to the average, but compared to 4 years ago the income span in the economy has been considerably reduced. Here is

* The respondents were employed in the following work organizations: IKL [Antifriction Bearing Industry], IMT [Machine and Tractor Industry], MPI [Milling and Baking Industry], the Serbian Republic Economic Chamber, the Beograd department stores, Jugoslavijapublik, the Yugoslav Authors' Agency, and the Beograd Hairdressing Cooperative. The interviewers were the following: Ljubica Stavric, Nada Petronijevic, Svetlana Kasalovic, Milenko Toskovic and Zorica Knezic--under the supervision of Ljuba Stojic.

the evidence: last year in about 20 percent of the work organizations the range between the lowest and highest personal income was barely 1:2, and in about 30 percent of the work organizations it was barely 1:3.

Last year only 3.6 percent of work organizations had differences in earnings over a range of 1:5, and only 2.1 percent of the work organizations had an income span greater than 1:6.

This kind of dense leveling, which respects neither knowledge nor abilities, nor even concrete results of work, and the fact that real personal incomes are tied down at a level which is lower than the rise of labor productivity--are considerably detracting from the motivation to work, which means that they are actually an incentive for idleness.

7045

CSO: 2800

WEST GERMAN COMMENT ON ECONOMIC CHANGES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Yugoslavia Not Out of the Woods After All--Illusion About Economic Prospects Vanishing"]

[Text] Belgrade, September 1980--Despite its supply problems, inflation, its great debts abroad and a number of other economic failings, Yugoslavia, with its semimarket economy system, is still far better off than most of its "strictly" communist neighboring countries. The only problem is that the Yugoslavs thought that by and large they were out of the woods, and now they have to go back again. This makes for an utterly different psychological and political situation.

The Root of the Evil

The debate about why the country's economic situation suddenly has taken such a turn for the worse is suitably extensive and acrimonious. There seem to be as many different opinions on this as there are Yugoslavs. Among ordinary people, some say that it really is peculiar that everything was all right "under Tito," while others point out that the country wasted such a great deal under Tito that there is nothing left today. Either interpretation can cause political difficulties. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the present leadership is permitting the Tito cult to recede gradually. Comparisons between past and present are always and in every way a delicate matter. Evidently there is a desire not to do anything to provoke them.

In "more enlightened" circles, opinions vary primarily about the extent to which the "system" has to be blamed for purely economic facts and for the poor economic situation. Bureaucrats and other "official" spokesmen incline toward drawing the foreign visitor's attention to the surface of things. They say that investments were overdone and that one is now faced with innumerable half-finished projects and that it often is a difficult dilemma to decide whether completion or "preservation" entails the greater loss. Others emphasized the fact that investments have been inadequately "coordinated" between the various republics or municipalities and that this resulted frequently in "double capacities."

At the National Bank the emphasis is on foreign economic factors. Import prices, it is stated, have risen far more than the prices of exported goods, the "flood of imports" had been ignored too long, and perhaps, because of Tito's illness, the devaluation had been delayed too long. The people at the National Bank are not prepared to attribute the most important role to the low export factor of the Yugoslav economy. Rather, they believe in the purely mathematical automatic formula of "lower domestic demand, higher exports," finding their view confirmed in part by the results of the first half of 1980. The governor of the National Bank, Bogoev, is definitely against any new devaluations. The "apparatus"--if one wants to use that expression--thus rather inclines toward administrative restrictive measures, partly even long-term administrative economic-control measures. These are more comfortable for the administration because they neither require imagination nor make it necessary to engage in the politically delicate action of disturbing the "system."

Meanwhile the debate in the newspapers, among economists and even to some extent among politicians is moving in another direction. Summing up a widely heard opinion, Professor Horvat writes in DUGA that the root of the present evil is the fact that in the last big reform in 1965 and then once more in 1970 self-administration was not given a chance at all. Instead of giving enterprises complete freedom and only using economic means to press for certain general objectives being observed, government administration of the economy had been replaced by a "paragovernmental alternative," with self-administration being but an outer form, and the content "interventionist." This had been the meaning of all the various "agreements," "associations" and "accords" which had put the enterprises in a net and deprived them of any freedom of actions. Professor Horvat could have added that after 1972 the party had also definitely again "taken over" the self-administration. Horvat says that the system of self-administration must be based on a "stimulative incomes policy." In doing so, he cites the authority of another prominent economist with invariably independent views, Professor Bajt of Ljubljana. Horvat charges many Yugoslav economists with saying what the politicians want to hear. For 10 years now, he says, every year some sort of "program of stabilization" had been put forward; what was needed was for once to make a radical change.

But this is precisely what is likely to become difficult. True, many politicians talk about the need to strengthen the "market forces" and "self-administration" and in addition definitely reject "administrative measures" when it is, for instance, a question of introducing ration coupons for scarce goods. In practice, however, nothing happens, and supposedly "transitory" restrictions prevail exclusively. Nothing is happening even in agricultural policy, which to a large extent is responsible for the difficulties in supply at least of domestic produce; only the provisions about the upper limit of landownership and such like are to be applied "in a more liberal manner." This political impassiveness and the fear of "stimulation" and "liberalization" insures that the Yugoslav crisis, which cannot be compared to past recessions, is going to continue for a long time. The only thing of which the politicians are afraid is that the supply problems and the reduction in incomes (there is talk of 5 percent and even 10 percent this year) will create political problems. This is the main reason today for the universal call for an end

in the wage freeze. Price regulations for enterprises are also being weakened, with individual politicians in the republics stating right out that they would immediately arrange for the import of food if the population should be faced with acute shortages.

Political Factors

The Yugoslav National Bank, which constitutes something of a proportional association of the republics, evidently has not got the strength or, for that matter, the authority of, say, the National Bank of Hungary, which has direct control over the finances of the enterprises, decides about loans and engages in the promotion of exports. The governor of the Yugoslav National Bank is an economist, and his political position in the power apparatus is not very strong. Strictly speaking, so far the control over the Yugoslav monetary and credit system has never been in the hands of the National Bank but rather always in the hands of the political factors in the nation, in the republics and even in the municipalities.

These by and large have controlled the commercial banks, granted credits and in turn have kept the enterprises on a leash. To a large extent, enterprises were deprived of funds of their own and the freedom of making investments. In summing up one's basic impression, one may perhaps say that in Yugoslavia for 10 or even 20 years, through the whole period of development, there has been a neglect of the monetary factors and inadequate use of them to control economic events, including investments. If a National Bank that is also strong politically had been in charge of a credit policy, this would not have amounted to "centralism," but, on the contrary, economic laws would have been allowed to take full effect and, the chances are, in this way investments would have been under better control and inflation would have been held in check as well.

It is not by accident that the theories of so-called "monetarism" are gaining increasing attention in Yugoslavia these days. True, there is little prospect of the books of Milton Friedman replacing those of Karl Marx as obligatory school textbooks in Yugoslavia, but at least Milton Friedman is no longer official anathema, and his writings and the applications of his teachings are being studied with interest. Before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came to visit Yugoslavia last week, Yugoslav television in an interview gave her ample opportunity to speak about her economic ideas. What she had to say about dealing with unprofitable enterprises and unproductive labor unwilling to do anything to improve productivity was followed with interest and gave food for thought to many Yugoslavs, including people holding official positions.

8790

CSO: 2400

WEST GERMAN COMMENT ON ECONOMIC-POLITICAL TRENDS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Viktor Meier: "Something Is Stirring in Belgrade--When Will the Economic Difficulties Also Become a Pressing Political Problem?"]

[Text] Belgrade, September 1980--One can read at present remarkably frank articles in Yugoslav papers and journals--particularly about economic questions but also about other problems. The journalists no longer have much respect for the taboos of the system. Particularly the journal NIN stands out in this, but also BORBA, which is still considered a party organ, the Slovenian DELO and to some extent the Zagreb VJESNIK. POLITIKA, the old principal Serbian paper, is still exercising reserve, perhaps because of its close ties with the Serbian leadership. In the Yugoslav parliament as well, discussions are becoming increasingly frank, even if generally only concerning minor questions and often unsystematically--probably because of a lack of parliamentary tradition.

Evidently certain doors have opened in Yugoslavia. "Something is stirring," one can hear people in Belgrade say. There are two interpretations as to the causes of this. According to one thesis, this opening of doors can be traced to a group of politicians taking up positions for a struggle for power; or it is simply that "there is no one any longer to keep the doors closed." Most observers incline toward the latter interpretation. One cannot escape the impression that "at the very top"--in other words, in the "collective leadership" and its organs--a political vacuum and lack of action prevail. This is particularly true of economic policy, which now clearly has become the most urgent national problem.

In a recent interview NIN confronted Premier Djuranovic with a remark by the late Edvard Kardelj to the effect that many systems simply had collapsed owing to their "material dissonances." Of course Djuranovic rejected the thought that this was true of the present Yugoslav system, but over long stretches his utterances impress one as rather nebulous and helpless; aside from his promise that there had to be "an end to the old

politics," he had hardly anything concrete to say about the future. Since there is little impetus from the top, more leadership tasks than before are falling on Djuranovic and his Executive Council, manned partly by realistic economists. Meanwhile one gets the impression that Djuranovic is only having partial success, particularly vis-a-vis the republics, with his economic initiatives, which, presumably in the interest of the administration, are often tinged with a central-economic-planning approach. Thus the effect of the devaluation is petering out without any constructive corollary measures pointing toward the future.

Economic difficulties and lack of action by the government are a combination which generally has political consequences both in the West and the East. Sooner or later, the chances are, the poor economic situation, including the supply difficulties, are probably bound to have a political effect. This would then be the first time in the history of Yugoslav communism for the impetus toward political change to come direct from the economy. How this might happen cannot really be predicted for the moment. It might come to a split in the leadership, or one day the workers might simply lose their patience. In both cases the national problem may become acute.

Developments such as in Poland can hardly be expected in Yugoslavia for the time being. In Poland the workers' dissatisfaction with wages and supply had a direct effect on the state and the regime, without any responsible organs in-between. In Yugoslavia there are the intermediary organs of self-administration in the enterprises. People one talks with in Yugoslavia think that the people's dissatisfaction over the lowering of standards of living will at first devolve on these organs, with one director after another likely to be removed from his post. Objectively speaking, this seems hardly justified, for the very cause of today's poor economic situation in Yugoslavia seems to be the fact that, contrary to the idealistic view of so many political and social analysts in the West as well, self-administration never became reality at all. This is definitely the opinion of respected Yugoslav economists, such as Fred Branko Horvat writing in the journal DUGA. The authorities, however, are likely to participate enthusiastically in a crusade against the directors because it would divert attention from their own responsibility. The party and its exponents have always regarded the economic managers as undesirable and dangerous competitors against their striving for power. As early as after 1971, while Tito was still in charge, there was a big campaign against the managers, against the "technocrats" with "liberalist tendencies." One day, however, the political machine of the regime is also likely to find itself in the direct line of fire. There will then either be profound, perhaps revolutionary, changes in the nature of the regime--or there is the danger of the country going under as a result of problems and conflicts.

At the present time the republics are playing a big part in Yugoslavia--according to the opinion of economists such as Professor Horvat, a

divisive one, however. In Horvat's view, they are cultural and also political but not economic entities. In fact, he says, they must not be economic entities if Yugoslavia wants to adhere to its important national political premise of a united market. Yet, according to Professor Horvat, quite a number of economic stability measures, not least wage agreements, are drafted and effected within the republican framework. The republics also have their own foreign currency accounts.

The political leaderships of the republics are strong. The phenomenon of the "Titici"--the "small Titas"--against whom Edvard Kardelj had warned before his death, at present is most apparent in the republics. A typical example is Slovenia with its party leader Popit. As if to mock the whole constitutional debates about the duration of tenure of heads of government nationally and in the republics, Popit without ado dismissed his Premier Vratusa, replacing him with his minister for police because people with "operational qualifications" were needed. Meanwhile it has become known that there were yet other reasons for Vratusa's dismissal, having to do less with Vratusa's qualifications than with Popit's personal ambitions for power and also perhaps those of some other high officials of the "old guard" in Slovenia. In 1971, following the forced resignation of the then Slovene head of government, Kavcic, Popit had been made party secretary by Tito personally. Under Popit, Slovenia obediently toed the central Belgrade line, the "Tito course," and until a short time ago it forwent making substantial demands of its own. As a result the Slovenian economy now is antiquated as far as its machinery of production is concerned. The Slovenian steelworks are not in good standing. The top manager of the internationally respected Gorenje firm was let go at Popit's bidding because he had become too powerful for him. Now, after Tito's death, Slovenia has put forth a proposal henceforth to recognize only Kosovo and Montenegro as underdeveloped Yugoslav territories and, in addition, to have aid go to them direct from the republic or autonomous area concerned. Thus the "Titici" are now also asserting themselves on a national scale. They--Popit, for example--will have little use for the requirement to give freedom of action to the economy at long last and to abandon its politicization.

8100

CSO: 2300

RECENT INSTANCES OF POLICE BRUTALITY DISCUSSED

Serbia's Interior Secretary Comments

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1547, 24 Aug 80
pp 8-10

[Article by Zvenko Simic: "The Blow Did Not Come From Heaven"]

[Text] Alija Toskic, 22 years old, died in early July in the police station in Priboj na Limu. Three members of the opstina law enforcement agency were arrested and are awaiting trial. Others were suspended, and the head of the opstina law enforcement agency and commander of the police station have submitted their resignations.

At about the same time a traffic policeman insulted and humiliated a newsman of POLITIKA EKSPRES following a traffic violation. He was suspended. His fellow policemen have sharply condemned his action, and the Belgrade municipal law enforcement agency has instituted disciplinary and criminal proceedings against him.

These two incidents cannot be compared in either seriousness or consequences. What they have in common is only that four irresponsible men in uniform obviously abused the use of force, which under regulations they have the right to use only when the situation calls for it. This type of abuse, to which the private citizen is particularly sensitive, has occurred from time to time. In Priboj it was particularly serious. Why do such things happen? Who are the people who commit them? How frequent are these undesirable arguments in contacts between police and individuals?

SIN took these questions on a visit to Vukobran Stanojevic, republic secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

"In Serbia we have a good police force, and I am satisfied with its work," the republic secretary said. "Among the several thousand law enforcement officers there are irresponsible and willful individuals who exceed their authority, just as they exist in other occupations. We dare not identify the force with individuals nor judge it by them. Quite a bit has been said

about the case in Priboj. What could and should be done before the verdict of the court has been done, and the court will make the final judgment about those directly responsible for the death of the unfortunate young man and about the degree of guilt of each of them individually. Public analysis of the case on my part before the verdict of the court would constitute interference in someone else's jurisdiction, and would be a prejudicial act.

"I must say that the law enforcement service in Serbia, as indeed throughout the country, performs even the most complicated tasks successfully, thanks above all to the exceptional cooperation with the public. The intolerable case in Priboj is casting a shadow on that relationship, and we in the force are taking steps so that nothing like that ever happens again.

"The republic secretariat, together with senior officials from joint secretariats for internal affairs, opstina secretariats and commanders of police stations, is striving to use this unpleasant case as a lesson and warning, as an impetus for a kind of mobilization against violation of the laws and regulations on the force.

"In my opinion," the republic secretary continued, "the main question is whether the people who wear the uniform and carry a nightstick and a weapon came to understand that violence can be applied only when envisaged by law. And the law and service regulations specify precisely when a policeman is allowed to use his pistol, his nightstick or physical force: only when resistance is offered to law enforcement; officers and only when that resistance persists; or when the interests and rights of citizens, personal and public property are threatened, or there is a danger that cannot be eliminated without the use of force. The policeman must submit a report to his superior on every use of force. In recent years our statistics show that the use of force is on the decline, that the abuse of coercion is also on the decline, and that excesses in which policemen are the victims (assaults and insults) are on the decline. On that basis I could conclude that the situation today is better than yesterday, and I have reason to hope that tomorrow it will be better than today."

Over the last 3 years the means of coercion (firearms, rubber nightstick, and physical force), according to figures of the republic secretariat for internal affairs, have been used on 772 occasions in 1977, 713 occasions in 1978 and 670 occasions in 1979. In between 95 and 97 percent of the cases the use of force was judged to be justified, but it was felt not to be justified in between 3 and 5 percent of the cases.

At the same time every year charges are filed for between 70,000 and 80,000 violations of public peace and order, more than half of them involving fights and violent behavior. A simple comparison of the figures suggests that on the average coercion was used only once for every 100 cases of violations of public peace and order. Nor were certain other violations and crimes in which the sporadic use of coercion can also be expected included

in this calculation. Probably altogether--both the general public and the police--we are not exactly the kind of kindergarten that one might conclude from these figures.

But if a certain reserve can be shown toward the absolute figures on the use of coercion, it seems unquestionable that its use is declining from year to year. This conclusion is fully in accord with the figure that the number of assaults on "authorized officials," as it is put in the reports, is decreasing. The year before last there were 190 such assaults, and last year only 165. Previously there were many more of them. Some nine men were seriously injured and 113 slightly injured in these conflicts.

Other figures suggest that the force is tightening its attitude toward its own people who are too ready to use force. In 1977 12 persons were prosecuted--in either disciplinary or criminal proceedings--for exceeding authority in use of means of coercion, the year after that 19, and last year 27. Last year six were in fact discharged for that reason. In all of 1979 349 members of the Serbian Republic Secretariat for Internal Affairs went through disciplinary proceedings because of all types of violations, and that is one-fifth more than in the previous year.

The head of the secretariat for internal affairs in a small opstina has shed light on the problem from a special angle. "I have four men who I wish had chosen some other occupation," he has said. "But of the 38 job slots envisaged by the organization chart, only 21 have been filled. If I were to insist on the discharge of those four, then we would have only 17. And I cannot perform the tasks assigned with so few people."

In Serbia proper there is a shortage of almost 20 percent of the police force. But in some opstinas the shortage amounts to more than half of the force. Belgrade, where 88 percent of the job slots are filled, is still in the best position.

By force of circumstances this force, which is never fully staffed, has assumed certain obligations and duties which it should not be involved with. Why should the police have the burden of responsibility for drivers' tests? It is best for the examinations to be organized by those who run the schools: Red Signal, Akademac, the Automobile and Motorcycle Federation, and so on.

If a customer in a restaurant gets into an argument with the waiter about the check, the latter will first call the policeman on the beat. And now he must leave his beat where there are three banks and 50 stores in order to argue about whether it was five or seven glasses of wine with soda water. Or to intervene when a drunk comes up to a table and drinks off someone else's bottle of beer. Or to take up his station next to the line for coffee so that nobody moves up two places from where he should be in the line. It would be better if this were done by people from the consumers' council or the council of the local community. There are few restaurants

and bars who have employed a former athlete with enough strength and sufficient authority to be on hand if an unruly customer needs a peaceful but resolute reminder: "That doesn't go in our place." And the policeman will be called from his beat only when the situation could not be controlled and if an incident with serious consequence was threatening. The tasks of the entire force and the job of each individual in it are quite difficult, complicated and delicate. They are not the kind of things that can be considered secondary matters, which can be done by others, so that a policeman can devote himself fully to the main things.

"The private individual need not know about our personnel and other difficulties," Vlobran Stanolević said. "It is up to us to combat, correct violations of service regulations, and the service itself requires that violations of public peace and order be combated vigorously, but also that a civilized and decent attitude be taken toward the individual, so that either we will break the habit of that individual who is inclined to such violations, or he will go to some other job outside law enforcement. We are now doing both."

It seems that unprofessional behavior is at the heart of most incidents involving abuse of physical force. An experienced man is not going to get into a contest with a group of drunks brought in because of nighttime disturbances. He will leave them in the lockup to calm down and sober up, and in the morning they will discuss the problem "coolly."

"Experienced policemen are rarely involved in incidents involving abuse of force," the republic secretary said. "Much more frequently they involve young men just beginning their career, who have just come from school, who have not yet become integrated into their new environment. They need the help of the League of Communists and the youth organization so that they 'become active,' say, in the council of the local community, in the youth organization, in the work of some cultural or athletic society, and there they would get what the school was unable to give them. All of us together should do everything we can so that the young man carrying a firearm and a nightstick is not left alone on the pavement, and we should always bear in mind the specific nature of the tasks of law enforcement officers, who if necessary work continuously for 24 hours and who perform tasks even at the risk of their lives."

Motorists know from experience that after a traffic accident they have their best chance with traffic police if they make themselves smaller than a poppy seed. They also know that now and again a man in a blue uniform will take their running of a red light as a personal insult and failure to respond to his whistle almost like a physical assault on himself and the uniform he wears.

The policeman's identification with the service he performs also has its good side, as an element of zeal, but it could have very bad aspects if it becomes that well-known attitude "the government--that's me." Probably

there is no need to convince anyone either in the service or outside that the police, law enforcement agencies, and the security forces are not the government, but a special service similar to the school, the health service, the courts, etc. Work in that service is very strenuous, very complex and very responsible. Often it is not able to get all the people it needs, nor always the right people (the republic secretary said that the Yugoslav police force is one of the smallest in the world in terms of the size of the country's population). But the mistakes it makes are always in front of the public's vigilant eye.

Most often these are occupational mistakes by individuals at critical moments, people who either mistakenly evaluate the public interest as provided for in regulations, or who neglect it--violating the regulations outright. It is in no one's interest, say, for them to risk their lives over stolen cars.

One "borrower" caught in the act recently in Belgrade, was hit by a pistol shot when he wanted at all costs to escape the patrol which had forced him into a blind alley. If we are to believe the newspaper reports, the policeman recognized him, since they had had dealings with him before. They might have arrested him somewhere else, perhaps at home, under less dramatic circumstances.

In private conversations many of our people would close one eye or even both about use of the nightstick against criminals to get a confession or for other reasons. The roots of this go back into folklore. It is said: "Whipping was not invented in paradise." Or: "It is not God that every good-for-nothing fears, but a beating." Modern pedagogy, and even modern criminology, however, say that violence begets violence. Those who have been beaten later are ready to inflict a beating themselves. Or: those who do the beating have themselves been beaten. Even if we leave aside for the moment the notorious fact that the criminal has the right to civilized treatment in accordance with regulations by law enforcement authorities, just like any other citizen, there is something else which remains. When the regulation on use of the nightstick is violated against a criminal once, three times, 10 times, with no consequences, this becomes a habit, and on the 11th occasion the victim will be an individual who can by no means be classified among those on the wrong side of the law.

"Both as a man and as a lawyer I do not approve the use of violence as the principal means of maintaining peace and order," says Viobran Stanolevic. "There is no justification whatsoever for use of force outside the law and regulations. The nightstick is the last resort, just as the police is the last barrier to crime. As for forced confessions, even a voluntary confession is not proof in and of itself, and so much the less when it is made under pressure. We must put our belief in knowledge and in the law, and not in beating. We must put our trust in correction. The saying that whipping was not invented in paradise sprang up in an environment in which there were neither schools nor laws. It is outdated for the conditions of

our time. At the same time, I would also like to add that the policeman can escort a child across the street, but his parents, the school and society must give him guidance in entering life."

The republic's secretary said that the policeman has no reason whatsoever to take anyone's violation as a personal insult. Unfortunately, there are some young people in the service, as in the case with young people everywhere, whose feelings often run ahead of their minds, and altogether unnecessary incidents take place. The secretary said that strict respect for regulations on the use of force, as indeed in all other matters, depends mostly on the superior officers: "The character of the company reflects the character of its commanding officer."

"I believe that in the foreseeable future we will bring the human factor altogether up to the plane of strict and literal respect for the law," said Viohvan Stanolevic. "The service will perform its duty with maximum responsibility, and it will also make a maximum effort for those who violate the law, regardless of what kind of offense is involved, to receive what the law provides."

New Accusation

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1548, 31 Aug 89
p. 22

[Article by Zvonko Simic: "How Much Is a Confession Worth"]

[Text] The Belgrade enterprise Zvezdara has an establishment at Viline Vode. A theft occurred there. During working hours 3,100 dinars were stolen from S. T., a laborer. The money was in his wallet, the wallet was in his trousers, and the trousers were in a locked locker in the worker's shed. S. T. later said that the door of the locker had been forced, probably with some palser, and that the lock was put back in place as though nothing had happened.

Immediately before he noticed the theft, S. T. came upon S. B., a fellow worker, also a laborer, in the shed near the locker. He appeared to him somewhat confused, and his suspicion fell upon him. He reported the theft to the police.

Contusion and Hematoma

The next day a patrol came for S. B. It was Saturday. An inspector interrogated him in the police station. S. B. confessed the theft to him, wrote out and signed a statement to that effect in his own hand and promised that he would return the money as soon as he received his pay (about 3,500 dinars monthly).

On Monday S. B. told his fellow worker from whom the money was stolen that he had confessed the theft to the police because they beat him and that he would return him the money (which he did subsequently do in the presence of "his" inspector). Also on Monday S. B. went to his local health care center. They found that he had a contusion and hematoma (bruise and effusion of blood, put more simply) on the left side of the chest. Starting with that day he was on sick leave for 18 days.

The public prosecutor filed charges against S. B. for grand larceny. Before the court he renounced the confession given in the inquiry. "I confessed because the inspector beat me," he said.

The court called the inspector to the witness stand, though defense counsel objected: "Show me the inspector who will admit that he has beaten a suspect!" The inspector told the judge that he had behaved toward the accused in a fair and proper way. The court confronted him with S. B. Each, of course, stuck to his own story.

The inspector also said before the court that he had not gone to the scene of the crime. Consequently, he had not seen the broken locker, so that he could not know how it was broken into, nor in the end even whether it had been forced open at all. "For me as the officer conducting an inquiry it is sufficient when someone confesses," he said in the trial.

Nothing Aside From the Confession

The First Opstina Court in Belgrade acquitted the accused S. B. The lad is always short of money, he borrows from his fellows at work, but he regularly returns it, and he has never had any dealings with the police or the courts. For 8 months now he has been employed in the same job where he was when the theft occurred. Never before had anything like that happened to him. In a very proper statement made before the court by S. T., the victim of the theft, he said that no one, not even S. B., knew that he was carrying that money (to buy some cement--if he happened to find it).

The accused S. B. has his locker next to the locker of S. T., the victim of the theft, and no conclusion whatsoever about the theft can be drawn from the fact that the victim of the theft happened to come upon him next to his locker. The other workers also had access to the shed. This is where they eat their lunch. Customers also come from time to time. In short, the court concluded that there were no indications that S. B. had committed the theft.

Nothing except his confession to the inspector in the police station. But "the confession of the accused that he took the money from the victim occurred as a consequence of behavior toward him in the preliminary proceedings," it was stated in the justification of the acquittal verdict.

This everyday story about a petty crime would hardly find room in this or any other newspaper if it did not illustrate, as if made to order, what Vlobran Stanojevic, republic secretary for internal affairs of Serbia, said in the last issue of NIN: "There is no justification whatsoever for use of force outside the law and regulations.... As for forced confessions, even a voluntary confession is not proof in and of itself, and so much the less when it is made under pressure."

We would expect this inspector to reassess his methods of inquiry with the help of his superiors, and indeed all others who find it easier to obtain a confession than to ascertain the truth "on the spot" by tangible and painstaking work.

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CSM: 2920

PRESS PROTESTS CHURCH ATTACKS ON ATHEISM

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Nenad Ivankovic: "Atheism Is Not an Enemy of Religion"]

[Text] "Perhaps the time has finally come for us to cease to look at atheists as something hostile and alien to religion." This thought, stated by Tomislav Ivancic, professor of fundamental theology in Zagreb, actually sounds like an epigraph for the debate on the topic "Our Church Confronted by Atheism," which was recently held in Pazin as part of a pastoral course in theology.

Perhaps someone accustomed to the anathematization of atheism will be surprised that the theologians are not talking about it as either "brainwashing" or an ideology that is hostile to religion. Perhaps he would be surprised that they debated atheism "exclusively" as an epiphenomenon of religion--a phenomenon generated by religion itself, or, more precisely--religious feeling with no original source of its own.

Against Every Division of People

There would be no reason for surprise, since this is altogether in accord with the council constitution "Joy and Hope," which states among other things that atheism is not something which has its own source, but always rises up as a kind of antipode to piety itself and therefore cannot be spoken about outside the context of religious feeling.

Probably there are some who will not agree with this definition of atheism, but that is not essential here in the least. It is a more important fact that in taking this position the Second Vatican Council opened the doors to dialog and cooperation, condemning at the same time ideological confrontations between believers and atheists. After all, emphasizing these differences is not in line with the council's spirit, that is ecumenism, at all, about which, incidentally, Pope John Paul II wrote in his next encyclical ("Redemptor hominis"), among other things, "to equip us at the same time to come closer to all cultures, all ideological conceptions and all men of good will."

This idea, which is actually opposed to all division of people along religious, ethnic, cultural, ideological or other lines of commitment, is actually the moving spirit of a truly up-to-date church, just as "aggiornamento" is a measure of its accommodation to the world and a measure of its historical "purpose" in the world.

That is why K. Rahner's idea that the church "turn to atheists and serve them as people, support their efforts for the good of men and learn from their experiences and constructive effort for the good of man" is no exception at all, but the rule and indeed the categorical imperative of the church if it does not want to fall into self-isolation.

A Part of Man's Dilemmas

That is why the participants in the Pazin course in pastoral theology were not even concerned with the phenomenology of all possible atheisms, no more than with their genesis, and still less with atheism as an ideology which has its representatives, toward whom one should then take a position, but they examined atheism as a part of man's dilemmas, questions and hopes.... "In that sense," Professor Antun Hek of Pazin said, "the dialog should be both to our own and to his enrichment." After all, as another theologian said in his turn (Dr Marijan Jurcevic, professor of religious anthropology in Rijeka): "The believer has discovered in the atheist a man with the same concerns, good intentions and failings. Likewise some atheists by conception or by belonging to some ideology or some party has discovered in the believer a man with the same concerns and the hopes. In practice, therefore, each recognizes the other as a man: life constitutes the greatest ecumenism and the greatest dialog."

The words of Father Jerko Valkovic of Crikvenica are evidence that this dialog is not some empty metaphor, much less some kind of theological crutch: "We in the church should pose the question of atheism and atheists even on behalf of the everyday concerns of life. Since we are here, since we were all born here, we have the same rights to this country, and we also have equal duties concerning its life. It is very important that we do not become entrenched in blocs and some sort of fronts. It is important that our history be our teacher, that we learn to respect one another, to honor one another, to discover good in one another and to value it."

No One's Special Privilege

These ideas, and this should be emphasized, are truly in opposition to the clericalistic attempts which are still made at times to dig a kind of ideological chasm between believers and atheists, to divide citizens into opposing camps on the basis of definitions which by their nature do not suffer any sociopolitical differentiation whatsoever. Since this society is not being built by atheists alone, nor by believers alone, since that is not anyone's special privilege, but is the duty and obligation of every citizen, it is clear where that kind of "entrenchment" leads. So if any

sort of differences are to be made, then it can be done only as to who has contributed how much to the development of this country and to the general good of all.

So religious feeling and irreligious feeling cannot be the grounds for any sort of differentiation which claims to have any sociopolitical relevance.

This is something that bears repetition so long as such attempts are made in practice. It is in this sense that we should see those talks about atheism at the Pazin conference on pastoral theology.

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BRIEFS

OPSTINA PROSECUTOR ON TRIAL--On 22 September an indictment was made by the district public prosecutor in Mostar against Petar Barbir (29), public prosecutor of Ljubuski Opstina, for stealing and for misusing his official position. In the course of last year and this year until July he took 105,500 dinars and 3,850 West German marks, as well as 3,000 dinars in goods. According to the accusation, Barbir had demanded money from persons against whom criminal reports had been made offering them "guarantees" that they will have mild treatment in the course of criminal proceedings against them or that they would even be freed. Barbir received money from ten people, while five refused to give him money. [Text] [Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 20]

ENEMIES OF SELF-MANAGEMENT--At a 18 September meeting of delegates of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, at which Istvan Rajcan, secretary of the Federal Conference, spoke, it was said: "We are conscious of the fact that individuals and small groups hostilely disposed toward socialist self-management want to exploit this occasion [the economic crisis] for their own ends. We can sometimes hear words about the fact that our system is incapable of overcoming the economic difficulties, that instability is the "product" of self-management, which is proclaimed to be economic anarchy. Representatives of dogmatic and etatistic concepts are openly recommending stronger state intervention, an operative role for the LCY, and a system of centralist planning. The main tendency of these small groups is to sow disbelief in socialist self-management, to exaggerate our difficulties, and to sow doubt in the ability or preparedness of personnel in leadership functions. [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 80 p 4]

CATHOLIC PAPER PRAISES STEPINAC--The 14 September 1980 issue of the Catholic twice-monthly publication GLAS KONCILA (page 10) publishes a report of the Zagreb Cathedral service held on 7 September commemorating the 50th anniversary of the ministry of Cardinal Seper. Archbishop Franjo Kuharic praised on this occasion also Cardinal Seper's former colleague in the priesthood, Alojsius Stepinac, saying among other things, "God led both of these men through the marvelous paths of sacrifice and witness. Both were given to us in a specific and difficult period of our history. In their calling as priest, archbishop, and cardinal they had to acquit themselves well not only in their personal lives but also on the level of history, namely, the history of the church and of the people." [Editorial Report]

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